Canadian Home Economics Journal

Revue canadienne d'économie familiale

,BC V61
DA

cheagen@web.net

1998
Volume 48
No. 3

Alberta's Ideologies for Families

In Celebration of Our Profession

Home Economics Research in Canada

Plan Stratégique 1998-2000

Canadian Home Economics Association
Association canadienne d'économie familiale

1998 CHEA AWARD WINNERS

Fiftieth Anniversary Scholarship
Bourse du cinquantième anniversaire

Áine Marie Humble • Prince Edward Island

◆

Silver Jubilee Scholarship
Bourse du vingt-cinquième anniversaire

Lenora Maxine Wiebe • Saskatchewan

◆

Robin Hood Multifoods Award
Bourse de Robin Hood Multifoods
Nestlé Canada Award
Bourse de Nestlé Canada

Patricia Lamontagne • Quebec

◆

Ruth Binnie Scholarship
Bourse Ruth Binnie

Lorraine Marie Pollock • New Brunswick
Susan Wersch • Manitoba
K. Lynn Engelsjord • British Columbia

Mary A. Clarke Scholarship
Bourse Commemorative Mary A. Clarke

Natisha Linda Rose • New Brunswick

◆

Kraft Canada Inc. Undergraduate Scholarship
Bourse d'études de premier cycle de
Kraft Canada Inc.

Yvonne Mullan • Ontario

◆

CHEA Honour Award
ACd'EF Prix d'Honneur

Dianne Kieren • Alberta
Patricia Ulrich • Ontario

◆

Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario
International Scholarship
Bourse internationale du Federated
Women's Institutes of Ontario

Elen Moyo • Zimbabwe

Federation Award
Prix de fédération

Mari Parks • Ontario

Canadian Home Economics Journal

Revue canadienne d'économie familiale

1998
Volume 48
No. 3

ARTICLES • LES ARTICLES

In Celebration of Our Profession 85

RESEARCH SECTION • DE LA RECHERCHE

The Alberta Government's Neoliberal and Neoconservative Ideologies: Implications for Families
Maria Mayan 88
Home Economics Research in Canada 93

DEPARTMENTS • RUBRIQUES

From the Editors / Mot des rédactrices
Susan G. Turnbull Caton 74
President's Message/ Mot de la Président
Linda Peterat 75
Past Roots: Annie B. Juniper
Contributed by Mary Leah DeZwart 101
Racines du passé: Annie B. Juniper
Traduit par Erin Milligan DeZwart. 102
New Developments / Nouveaux développements 104
Book Reviews / Comptes rendus 107

OTHER • AUTRE

Canadian Home Economics Association Strategic Plan 1998-2000: Aims and Assumptions 77
Association canadienne d'économie familiale Plan Stratégique 1998-2000: Buts et stratégies 80
CHEA Board of Directors / Conseil d'administration 1998-1999 92
Kraft Canada Inc. Undergraduate Scholarship / Une bourse d'études de premier cycle - Kraft Canada Inc. 98
Enrolment Data 99
Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario International Scholarship / Bourse Internationale du Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario 109
CHEA Scholarships for Graduate Study. 110
L'ACd'EF Bourses d'études supérieures 111
1998 CHEA Award Winners . . . . Inside Front Cover
Upcoming Events . . . . Inside Back Cover

Editor/Rédactrice en chef
Susan G.Turnbull Caton

Committee Members/ Membres du comité rédaction
Susan Crichton
Nicole Davie
Nelma I. Fetterman
Jan Trumble Waddell
Janet Menec

Copyeditor/ Réviseure de textes
J. Estelle Reddin

Research Editor/Rédactrice des articles de recherches
Carol Harvey

Business Manager / Administratrice • Advertising Representative / Représentant de publicité
Marilee Fazil (CHEA National Office)

Canadian Home Economics Association / Association canadienne d'économie familiale
307 - 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario
Canada, K1P 5H3
Tel: (613) 238-8817 / 238-8819
Fax: (613) 238-8972

CHEJ Editorial Office
Susan G. Turnbull Caton
Faculty of Human Ecology
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2
Tel: (204) 474-8063 Fax: (204) 474-7592
E-mail: turnbull@Ms.UManitoba.CA

Design / Dessin
Henry Dunsmore
The Studio Gallery, Victoria, P.E.I.

Translation / Traduction
Anne Dubouloz-Gislason, Winnipeg, MB

Printing / Imprimé
Williams & Crue, Summerside, P.E.I.

Canadian Publications Mail
Sales Product Agreement
No. 177849

Published quarterly / Publication trimestrielle

ISSN 0008-3763

Mot des rédactrices

L'ordinateur personnel est l'invention la plus fascinante, mais aussi la plus frustrante des cinquante dernières années. Votre travail semble progresser normalement lorsque soudainement, vous rencontrez un accroc, souvent quelque chose d'aussi simple que le refus du texte de s'aligner sur la marge gauche pour automatiquement sauter au premier arrêt de tabulation. Utiliser "l'aide " en ligne du logiciel ou le manuel de référence ne fait souvent qu'accroître votre sentiment de futilité. Vos questions peuvent être simples, mais les réponses sont soit inexistantes, soit tellement verbeuses qu'elles en sont incompréhensibles. On se demande vraiment qui rédige ces documents!

Dans mon travail quotidien, le courrier électronique a maintenant remplacé la petite visite amicale au bout du couloir pour obtenir une réponse. Même la solution des boîtes de messagerie téléphonique a été abandonnée : nous avons tous trop souvent joué au chassé-croisé avec ces répondeurs automatiques. Cette nature de plus en plus impersonnelle du lieu de travail me dérange toutefois : nos contacts avec nos collègues, nos clients, et nos amis sont de plus en plus souvent ordinateur-à-ordinateur, et de moins en moins face-à-face.

Mais plus de gens écrivent, me direz-vous. Cela doit tout de même compter pour quelque chose, cette amélioration quantitative présumée de l'utilisation des mots écrits, n'est-ce pas ? Oui, les gens écrivent plus qu'avant, mais avez-vous vraiment lu ce qu'ils écrivent ? Personne ne semble prendre le temps de relire et de corriger ces messages électroniques qui parcourent le globe. Au lieu d'une prose élégante et concise, nous sommes souvent obligés de déchiffrer un amas d'erreurs typographiques et d'infractions aux règles de grammaire les plus élémentaires, et de trier des montagnes de phrases et de prépositions avant d'en arriver au fait.

Selon moi, c'est à cause des ordinateurs que nous avons souvent ce sentiment de perdre notre temps, sentiment qui est d'ailleurs à l'occasion teinté de colère. En dépit de ces sentiments, la *Revue canadienne d'économie familiale* serait perdue sans cette technologie informatique moderne : nos lecteurs nous envoient leurs questions par courrier électronique, nos collaborateurs nous font parvenir la dernière version de leurs articles sur disquette, et tout le processus de conception, de mise en page, d'édition et d'impression de la *Revue* s'effectue à l'aide d'ordinateurs. Nous serions vraiment perdus sans ces ordinateurs ! Heureusement, notre équipe de rédaction continue à s'agrandir de membres qui maîtrisent très bien ce fauve technologique. Nous accueillons ainsi dans nos rangs Janet Menec, rédactrice des nouveaux développements, et Carol Harvey, rédactrice chargée des recherches qui remplace Dr. Alleyne Murphy (que nous remercions de tout cœur).

Sommes-nous en train d'éliminer progressivement de nos activités quotidiennes tout contact humain ? L'utilisation accrue de la technologie par les conseillers en économie familiale se fait-elle au détriment du service direct, interactif et humain qui est la base de notre profession ? Ce numéro de la *Revue* présente trois histoires d'économistes familiales qui donnent un visage humain à notre travail. L'ordinateur n'est pas l'outil de travail préféré de tous ; le lien entre ces économistes familiales et les personnes réelles et les familles est ce qui mènera ce siècle à bonne fin.

From the Editors

Personal computers are the most fascinating and the most frustrating invention of the past 50 years. Everything is progressing smoothly and then you have a hitch — often as simple as the text refusing to move to the left margin and instead insistently hopping to the first tab position. Using the "help" function in the software package or reading the so-called "help" book increases the feeling of futility. The answers to my usually simple questions are either never dealt with or the answers are so arcane as to be unintelligible. Who writes those things, anyway?

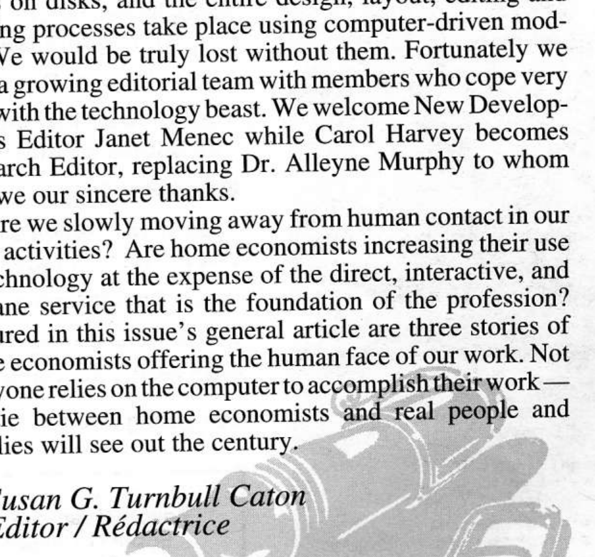
In my day job, e-mail has overtaken the friendly stroll down the hall to get a quick answer. Even voice mail on the telephone has been abandoned as a solution — too many of us have played telephone tag with answering machines for too long. I rail against the growing impersonal nature in our workplace. Our contact with colleagues, clients, and friends is more computer-to-computer than face-to-face.

But more of us are writing, you say. Surely that counts for something, this increase and presumed enhancement in the use of the written word? Yes, we are writing more. But have you ever read *what* people are writing? No one seems to proofread anything they type into their e-mail messages that zip around the world. The results of a misplaced typing stroke or simple ignorance of grammatical correctness is on offer instead of elegant and succinct prose. We sift through mountains of phrases and prepositions before getting to the point.

For me, computers cause a personal and underlying sense of time wasted, spiced with occasional anger. Despite those feelings, the *Canadian Home Economics Journal* would be lost without the technology. Readers send their inquiries by e-mail, writers deliver their articles in final drafts on disks, and the entire design, layout, editing and printing processes take place using computer-driven models. We would be truly lost without them. Fortunately we have a growing editorial team with members who cope very well with the technology beast. We welcome New Developments Editor Janet Menec while Carol Harvey becomes Research Editor, replacing Dr. Alleyne Murphy to whom we owe our sincere thanks.

Are we slowly moving away from human contact in our daily activities? Are home economists increasing their use of technology at the expense of the direct, interactive, and humane service that is the foundation of the profession? Featured in this issue's general article are three stories of home economists offering the human face of our work. Not everyone relies on the computer to accomplish their work — the tie between home economists and real people and families will see out the century.

Susan G. Turnbull Caton
Editor / Rédactrice



President's Message

New Beginnings

President, Linda Peterat

With the change of seasons, many of us educators reflect on the summer months past and prepare for the new year ahead. By September, the halls of secondary and post-secondary institutions are filled and bustling once again and we greet each other with wishes of "happy new year" which almost take on more meaning at that time of the year than in January. We are beginning again! We are always beginning.

I am pleased to be beginning my term as president of the Canadian Home Economics Association at a time of challenge to begin anew as an Association, a profession, and as individual professionals. We attempted some new starts this past summer at the Annual Meeting and Conference. The By-Law changes which were passed reduce the size of the Executive, the number of committees, and enable a more activist Board and Association. The directions we received from the members presented at the Issues Forum were to place more emphasis on public relations, recruiting of young members and new professionals, and increase lobbying on issues important to families. We were also told that members wanted us to focus efforts on social issues of promoting Home Economics/Family Studies in the schools, parenting and adolescent pregnancy, food security, poverty, and health. We will be incorporating these priorities into our goals and action plans for the next two years, trying to make some new starts in the way the Association operates.

The annual conference in London, Ontario, in July was fun, informative, and a wonderful place to be. All who attended are very grateful to the Conference Committee for the varied and visionary program they created. However, since members have been less able in recent years to attend national conferences, the Board decided to begin to hold biennial conferences in the future. Therefore, in 1999 the CHEA Annual General Meeting will be held in conjunction with a provincial association's annual conference and meeting. The next CHEA National Conference will be in the year 2000 in Winnipeg.

At the London Conference we began a new process of dialogue about the ways we understand ourselves as a profession in Canada. One session was devoted to dialogue about the working paper: "The Home Economics

Message de la Présidente

Nouveaux départs

En ce début de saison, bon nombre d'entre nous, professionnels de la formation, pensent à l'été qui vient de s'écouler tout en préparant une nouvelle rentrée. Les couloirs des établissement secondaires et post-secondaires sont de nouveau pleins et animés, et nos salutations s'accompagnent souvent d'un retentissant « Bonne année ! », vœu qui prend un sens encore plus profond à ce temps de l'année qu'en janvier. Il s'agit en effet d'un nouveau départ ! Un nouveau « nouveau départ » !

Il me fait grand plaisir de commencer mon mandat de président de l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale à un moment où prendre un nouveau départ en tant qu'association, profession ou professionnel est un défi. La conférence annuelle de l'Association qui s'est déroulée cet été nous a permis d'entreprendre certains changements. Les modifications de réglementation adoptées ont mené à une réduction de la taille du bureau de direction et du nombre de comités, et à l'émergence d'une association et d'un conseil plus activistes. Les indications reçues de nos membres et présentées lors des groupes de discussion avaient pour objet de mettre l'accent sur nos relations publiques, sur le recrutement de jeunes membres et de nouveaux professionnels, et sur l'accroissement de notre influence en ce qui concerne les questions liées à la famille. Nos membres souhaitaient également nous voir concentrer nos efforts sur des problèmes sociaux tels que la promotion de l'enseignement de l'économie familiale dans les établissements scolaires, le rôle parental et la grossesse chez les adolescentes, la santé alimentaire, la pauvreté et la santé. Ces priorités seront intégrées à nos objectifs et à notre plan d'action des deux prochaines années, afin de renouveler la manière d'opérer de l'Association.

La conférence annuelle de l'Association qui s'est déroulée à London (Ontario) au mois de juillet dernier s'est révélée intéressante et divertissante, un événement à ne pas manquer ! Tous les participants sont reconnaissants au comité d'organisation de la conférence d'avoir créer un programme aussi visionnaire et divers. Nos membres ont toutefois eu plus de problèmes à participer à nos conférences nationales cette année, ce qui a poussé le conseil à adopter la tenue de conférences semestrielles au lieu de conférences annuelles à l'avenir. De ce fait, en 1999, la réunion annuelle de l'ACd'EF aura lieu en conjonction avec la conférence annuelle d'une association provinciale. La conférence annuelle suivante se tiendra à Winnipeg en l'an 2000.

Lors de la dernière conférence annuelle, nous avons entamé un nouveau processus de dialogue sur la façon dont nous comprenons l'économie familiale en tant que profession au Canada. Une session a été entièrement consacrée au dialogue lié au travail de recherche « The Home Economics Profession in Canada », qui a permis la production d'une cassette vidéo mise à la disposition des provinces. Ce dialogue a initié un processus de discussion et d'échange d'opinions qui s'est poursuivi au cours des huit mois suivants. Vous trouverez plus de renseignements à ce sujet dans vos

Profession in Canada." It initiated a process of input and discussion during the next eight months. A videotape for viewing in the provinces is available. There should soon be information in provincial newsletters. You can take the initiative in creating discussion groups or gatherings, and sending individual responses to me. Contact your Provincial Director for copies of the discussion guide and to borrow the videotape.

There are new beginnings at National Office as well. Marilee Fazil began as the new Executive Director in June. During the past year the International Development Program was evaluated and is following up with a new strategic plan for the coming years with some new directions and priorities.

These are some of the new initiatives internal to the Association. These autumn days of 1998 are uncertain days in the global and in many national economies. By the time this message is printed, we may have a clearer picture of what is likely to unfold and what new challenges await us. Economies are front and centre in everyone's interest — the difficulties of them, how to live well within them, how to understand them, and what to do. Home economics must make itself anew in response to the new challenges. We are good at improvising. We are creative and innovative. Our education enables a holistic understanding of social and economic contexts. Elementary, secondary, post secondary, and adult education are included in our arenas of practice. What kind of home economics is most appropriate in these settings in response to emerging needs? What will the role of professional associations be?

These are the questions we need to address and can address collectively through an association such as the Canadian Home Economics Association. We provide a structure and mechanism of working together, but we need member participation if we are to achieve our common goals. How would you like to be involved? There are committees that need members, such as the Foods and Nutrition Subject Area Committee, Membership Committee, Public Relations, Northern and Native Issues, etc. In this *Journal* you will find a form to fax or send to National Office indicating your interest in taking part in some of the new things that are happening in the Association. It's a wonderful opportunity! And, happy new year!

Linda Peterat, President

bulletins provinciaux, et pouvez prendre l'initiative de créer des groupes de discussion et de m'envoyer vos réponses individuelles à ce sujet. Contactez votre directeur provincial pour obtenir une copie du guide de discussion et emprunter la cassette vidéo.

Notre bureau national est également le berceau de plusieurs nouveaux départs. Marilee Fazil est devenue notre nouvelle directrice administrative au mois de juin. Notre programme de développement international a été évalué au cours de l'année dernière et fait maintenant l'objet d'une nouvelle stratégie, avec de nouvelles priorités et de nouvelles directives.

Il s'agit là de quelques exemples de ces nouvelles initiatives internes à l'Association. L'automne 1998 est une période d'incertitude, pour l'économie mondiale aussi bien que pour de nombreuses économies nationales. Au moment de la parution de ce message, peut-être aurons-nous une idée plus claire de ce qui va se passer et des défis qui nous attendent. L'économie est au premier rang des intérêts de tous – ses difficultés, comment vivre au mieux en son sein, mieux la comprendre, que faire. L'économie familiale doit faire preuve de renouveau face à ces nouveaux défis. L'amélioration est notre fort, et nous avons toujours fait preuve de créativité et d'innovation. Notre formation nous permet d'avoir une compréhension globale des contextes économiques et sociaux. L'éducation élémentaire, secondaire et post-secondaire, et la formation des adultes sont nos domaines d'expertise. Quel type d'économie familiale est aujourd'hui le plus adapté à ces nouveaux besoins ? Quel sera le rôle des associations professionnelles ?

Voici les questions auxquelles nous devons faire face, et auxquelles nous pouvons faire face ensemble par le biais d'une association telle que l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale. Nous offrons la structure et les processus du travail d'équipe, mais nous avons besoin de la participation de nos membres pour atteindre nos objectifs communs. De quelle manière aimeriez-vous participer ? Certains de nos comités ont besoin de membres : Alimentation et nutrition, Abonnements, Relations publiques, Affaires du nord et affaires autochtones, etc. Vous trouverez, dans ce numéro de la *Revue*, un formulaire que vous pouvez nous renvoyer par courrier ou par télécopieur pour nous indiquer que vous souhaitez participer aux nouvelles activités de l'Association. C'est une occasion extraordinaire à ne pas manquer ! Bonne année à tous !

Linda Peterat, Présidente

Canadian Home Economics Association

Strategic Plan 1998-2000: Aims and Assumptions

The mission of the Canadian Home Economics Association shall be to strengthen the home economics profession and to actively promote improved quality of life for individuals and families in Canada and the developing world.

ASSUMPTIONS

- National office will remain in Ottawa.
- Staffing will include an Executive Director.
- Membership will stabilize or increase.
- Mission and aims will remain consistent with those at present.

Aim I:

To promote the attainment of high professional standards by providing and encouraging continuing education and professional development for home economists

Strategies:

1. Improve relevance of the *Canadian Home Economics Journal* for more members.
2. Hold annual conference and/or workshops yearly in conjunction with annual meeting.
    - Encourage member participation in the Association through sessions on writing for journal, policy issues, issues forums, practice issues, etc.
    - Facilitate communication and sharing among provinces.
3. Assist provinces who are not registered to seek registration.
4. Establish supportive linkages between university educators of home economics and the Canadian Home Economics Association (CHEA).
5. Develop expanded and substantiated mission statement.
    - Develop concept of professional practice as part of statement.
    - Clarify professional practice as part of the International Development Program.
6. Facilitate member communication and participation through professional practice and subject area groups.
7. Encourage exchange of information among provinces.
    - Enhance communication through website, conference sessions, newsletters, news of members.
8. Initiate projects (research and national action) linking with related associations and accessing external funding.
9. Foster Association and member development through International Development Program.

Aim II:

To encourage research and the dissemination and use of research findings

Strategies:

1. Strengthen the *Canadian Home Economics Journal* .
    - Maintain research section in the *Journal.*
    - Seek research reports having wide appeal to members.

2. Maintain research sessions at Annual Conference.

3. Strengthen linkages between the Canadian Association for Research in Home Economics (CARHE) and CHEA.
   - Communicate research opportunities to members.
   - Issue press releases on home economics research.
   - Encourage networks and coalitions for research in home economics.
   - Include section on research on the CHEA website including information on international networks and journals.

4. Foster research as part of the International Development Program.

Aim III

To strengthen the profession through provision of member services and through communication and cooperation with local, provincial, and international home economics organizations on social and professional issues

Strategies:

1. Support Provincial/Territorial Associations in membership promotion and maintenance.
   - Compile and share information on provincial membership drives annually.
   - Compile and share information on mentoring and student recruiting.

2. Provide a national membership directory, available in print and electronic formats.

3. Provide member services and costs of operation at national level from member dues.
   - Seek ways to reduce Board costs.

4. Maintain CHEA website.
   - Establish links with provincial or territorial associations, home economics teacher associations, university programs, and related associations.
   - Encourage all provincial associations to create websites.
   - Establish links with international home economics associations.

5. Maintain membership in and support for the International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE).

6. Reserve each year's interest from bequest funds for project proposals in the following year to provide services to members.
   - Establish guidelines for proposals.
   - Inform members annually of funds, application procedures, past projects.
   - Practise enhancement initiatives.

Aim IV

To initiate communication with organizations who share the mission of the Association

Strategies:

1. Identify approximately 20 key associations to target links with CHEA.
   - Identify CHEA members for liaison and reporting to the executive director and president on activities.
   - Establish exchange of newsletters/journals.
   - Communicate news from organization to members.
   - Initiate project(s) in partnership with other organizations.

Aim V

To promote studies of social issues with the primary focus and expertise of the home economics profession and to develop positions on these issues and make recommendations for action to appropriate agencies and the federal government

Strategies:

1. Connect members with common interests in policy development in specific areas to foster the development of policies to promote an improved quality of life for individuals and families.
    - Encourage subject area chairs to develop communication networks.
2. Encourage research and action projects related to quality of life and family policies.
3. Publicize position of the Association on issues and follow through on approved actions.

Aim VI

To support action taken by other organizations in respect to social issues that are of concern to the membership but which are not the primary focus of the home economics profession

Strategies:

1. Initiate communication with other organizations and respond to requests for support according to issues identified by members at the annual conference.
2. Increase participation of members on boards of related organizations.

Aim VII

To encourage member awareness of social and political trends and pending legislation which may affect the profession or the quality of individual and family life in Canada

Strategies:

1. Schedule an issues forum at each annual conference to identify social issues for priority by Association.

The Association: The Canadian Home Economics Association is the national professional organization for those educated in the field of home economics, human ecology, family studies, consumer studies, or foods and nutrition. The mission of the association is to actively promote improved quality of life for individuals and families in Canada and the developing world and to strengthen the home economics profession.

Subscription, membership fees, and change of address should be mailed to the CHEA National Office, 307- 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3.

Subscriptions are available to libraries and institutions at the rate of $60 per year ($65 U.S.; $69 Foreign) and to individuals not eligible for membership at the rate of $35 ($40 U.S.; $44 Foreign).

Classified Ads should be sent directly to the Business Manager. The rate is 95 cents per word or figure ($30 minimum). Rates for classified display ads are available on request.

Contents are indexed in the *Canadian Periodical Index* and selectively indexed in *Public Affairs Information Service, Canadian Education Index, Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews, Inventory of Marriage and Family Literature, Bibliographic Index of Health Education Periodicals, Current Index to Journals in Education,* and *World Textile Abstracts.* Microfilm and photocopies are available from Micromedia Limited, 20 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2N8 or University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, U.S.A.

Responsibility: The materials herein printed including advertising copy are the expression of the writers and not necessarily a statement of policy of the Canadian Home Economics Association.

© Copyright, Canadian Home Economics Association, 1998. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form by any means without prior written permission.

Supported in part by grants from the Canadian Home Economics Association Foundation and the Canadian Association for Research in Home Economics.

L'Association canadienne d'économie familiale est un organisme professionel national regroupant les personnes diplômées en économie familiale, en écologie humaine, en études de la famille, en consommation, en alimentation, ou en nutrition. La mission de l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale consiste à promouvoir l'amélioration de la qualité de vie des personnes et des familles au Canada et dans le pays en développement et à soutenir la profession de l' économie familiale.

Le règlement des abonnements et des cotisations et les changements d'adresse doivent être envoyés au Bureau national de l'ACd'EF, 307-151, rue Slater, Ottawa, ON, K1P 5H3, Canada.

L'abonnement annuel aux bibliothethèques et aux institutions est 60$ (65$, Etats-Unis; 69$, autres pays étrangers). Aux individus qui ne peuvent devenir membres de l'association, l'abonnement annuel est 35$ (40$, Etats-Unis; 44$, autres pays étrangers).

Le matériel publicitaire doit être envoyé directement à l'administratrice. Tarif des petites annonces: 95 cents le mot ou le chiffre (minimum de 30$); annonces en vedette: tarif sur demande.

Nos articles sont répertories dans *l'Index des périodiques canadiens*, et sélectivement, dans *Public Affairs Information Service, le Repertoire canadien sur l'education, Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews, Inventory of Marriage and Family Literature, Bibliographic Index of Health Education Periodicals, Current Index to Journals in Education,* et *World Textile Abstracts.* Pour en obtenir des copies dactylographiées ou sur microfilm, s'addresser à Micromedia Limited, 20, rue Victoria, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 2N8, ou University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, U.S.A.

Responsabilité: Les articles de la Revue et le matériel publicitaire ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale.

© Copyright, Association canadienne d'économie familiale, 1998. Il est interdit de reproduire, sous quelque forme que ce soit, le contenu de la Revue sans autorisation écrite préalable.

Subventionné en partie par les subsides de la Fondation de l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale et ceux de l'Association canadienne de recherche en Économie familiale.

Association canadienne d'économie familiale

Plan Stratégique 1998-2000: Buts et Stratégies

La mission de l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale consiste à soutenir la profession de l'économie familiale et à promouvoir l'amélioration de la qualité de vie des personnes et des familles au Canada et dans les pays en voie de développement.

Présumptions:

- Bureau national restera à Ottawa.
- Une directrice executive fera partie du personel.
- La nombre de membres se stabilisera ou s'augmentera.
- La mission et les buts seront consistents avec ceux au moment.

But I :

Promouvoir des normes professionelles élevées en assurant et en encourageant la formation permanente et le perfectionnement professionel des économistes familiales

Strategies :

1. Améliorer la relevance de la *Revue canadienne d'économie familiale* pour plus de membres.
2. Tenir réunion annuelle et/ou des ateliers chaque année avec la réunion annuelle.
    - Encourager la participation des membres dans l'Association par des sessions sur écrire dans la *Revue*, forums d'issus, etc.
    - Faciliter la communication et partager l'information entre les provinces.
3. Aider les provinces qui ne sont pas enregistrés à s'enregistrer.
4. Etablir des liens supportifs entre pédagogues des universités de l'économie familiale et l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale (ACd'EF).
5. Développer une déclaration de mission substantiée.
    - Développer la concept de l'exercion professionelle de la profession comme partie de la déclaration.
    - Clarifier l'exercion professionelle de la profession comme partie de la Programme développement international.
6. Faciliter la communication entre les membres et la participation par l'exercion de la profession et zones de groupes sur sujet.
7. Encourager l'échange de l'information entre les provinces.
    - Accroître la commmunication en travers du Web, des sessions de conférences, bulletins, nouvelles des membres.
8. Initier des projets (la recherche et l'action national) lier avec des associations liées et accesser la fondage externelle.
9. Favoriser le développement de l'Association et ses membres par la Programme développement internationale.

But II :

Encourager le recherche, la diffusion des résultats et leur utilisation

Stratégies

1. Renforcer la *Revue canadienne d'économie familiale.*
   - Maintenir la section de recherche sur la *Revue.*
   - Chercher des rapports de recherche qui auront la suppliance aux membres.
2. Maintenir des sessions de recherche au congrès annuel.
3. Renforcer les liens entre l'ACd'EF et l'Association canadienne de recherche en économie familiale (l'ACREF).
   - Communiquer les occasions de recherche aux membres.
   - Issuer de communiqués de presse sur la recherche en l'économie familiale.
   - Encourager des reseaux et coalitions pour la recherche en l'économie familiale.
   - Avoir section de la recherche sur le website ACd'EF, y inclu l'information sur reseaux internationals et journaux.
4. Promouvoir la recherche comme partie de la Programme de la développement internationale.

But III :

Renforcer la profession grace au services fournis par les membres, ainsi qu'à une communication et à une coopération avec les organismes d'économie familiale locaux, provinciaux, et internationaux sur des issus sociales et professionelles

Stratégies

1. Supporter des Associations Provinciales/Territoriales en la promotion de joigner l'Association et l'entretien.
   - Compiler et partager l'information sur les conduits pour les membres annuelment.
   - Compiler et partager l'information sur l'apprenticement et la recruitment des élèves.
2. Provisionner la liste nationale des membres, accessible en formats électronique et imprîmé.
3. Provisionner des services pour membres et prendre les coûtes d'opération au niveau national des droits des membres.
   - Chercher des façons de réduire les frais du conseil.
4. Maintenir le website de l'ACd'EF.
   - Établir des liens avec les associations provinciales et territoriales, associations de professeurs d'économie familiale, programmes d'universités, et autres associations liées.
   - Encourager toutes les associations provinciales à créer des websites.
   - Établir des liens avec des associations d'économie familiale internationales.
5. Maintenir le nombres de membres et la support de IFHE.
6. Preserver l'interêt des fonds de legs à l'avenir pour des propositions de projets, dans l'année qui suiva pour provisionnner des services pour les membres.
   - Etablir des lignes directrices pour des propositions.
   - Tenir au courant les membres annuellement des fonds, demandes de procédures, projets complèts.
   - Pratiquer des instaurations d'amélioration.

But IV :

Instaurer la communication avec les organismes qui se sont dotées de la même mission que l'Association

Stratégies

1. Indentifier approximativement 20 associations clefs pour faire des liens avec l'ACd'EF.
   - Indentifier membres de l'ACd'EF pour liaisons et reportage à la directrice executive et la présidente sur les activités.
   - Etablir échange des bulletins/journaux.

- Communiquer les nouvelles de l'organization aux membres.
- Instaurer projet(s) en association avec d'autres organizations.

But V :

Promouvoir des études sur des questions sociales directement liées au domaine d'activité et au savoir-faire de la profession et prendre position sur ces questions pour recommander des mesures aux organismes appropriés at au gouvernement fédéral

Stratégies

1. Lier des membres ensemble dans la développement pour principe dans certaines domaines pour favoriser la développement des politiques pour promouvoir une qualité de vie amélioré pour familles et individuels.
   - Encourager les directrices/eurs de certaines secteurs à développer des réseaux de communication.
2. Encourager la recherche et projets d'action associés à la qualité de vie et politiques de familles.
3. Publier la position de l'Association sur des issus suivi par actions approuvés.

But VI :

Appuyer les démarches d'autres organismes à propos des questions sociales qui intéressent les membres, mais qui sont sécondaires pour la profession de l'économie familiale

Stratégies

1. Initier la communication avec d'autres organismes et répondre aux réquets pour le support en accordance aux issus identifiés par les membres à la conférence annuelle.
2. Augmenter la participation des membres sur conseils d'autres organismes liées.

But VII :

Sensibiliser les membres aux nouveaux courants socio-politiques et aux projets de loi à l'étude susceptibles d'influer sur la profession ou sur la qualité de vie de personnes et des familles au Canada

Stratégies

1. Indiquer sur l'horaire à chaque congrès un forum d'issus pour indentifier des issus sociales pour priorité par l'Association.

Demande d'articles

Revue canadienne d'Économie familiale

La Revue canadienne d'Économie familiale apprécie tous les articles de recherche et les articles grand public qui lui sont envoyés. Ces communications sont généralement soumises à une évaluation par des pairs avant d'être publiées. *La Revue* publie également des rubriques régulières, telles que le Forum des lecteurs (lettres au rédacteur-ou à la rédactrice-en-chef) et la section Comptes rendu, entre autres. Les articles peuvent être soumis en français ou en anglais, et sont publiés dans leur langue originale. Nous acceptons pour consideration toutes les soumissions d'articles, que les auteurs soient membres de l'Association canadienne d'Économie familiale ou non. Les communications d'origine étrangère seront prises en considération selon leur pertinence.

Dates limites de soumission :

Hiver	15 septembre
Printemps	15 décembre
Été	1 mars
Automne	15 juin

Remarque : Présenter un article avant la date limite de soumission ne garantie pas sa publication dans la prochaine édition de la Revue. *La publication des articles dépend de l'espace disponible, des contributions reçues et, dans le cas d'une évaluation par des pairs, des progrès de l'évaluation et de la révision.*

Be Part of the Action...

The Canadian Home Economics Association needs you!

We need you, the members of CHEA, to serve on our committees, and we need to know your area of expertise so that we can recommend you when someone calls National Office and asks for specific information or a professional opinion. If you would like to be involved on one of our committees, speak out on issues, liaise with other associations, etc., please contact us and indicate clearly your area of expertise.

Complete and detach the following questionnaire and send it to National Office by fax (613-238-8972) or by mail (CHEA, 307 - 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5H3).

Name: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

e-mail: ____________________ **phone:** ( ) ________________

fax: ( ) ________________

Check the following area(s) in which you have expertise:

☐ Education
☐ Health Promotion
☐ Housing
☐ International Development
☐ Management/Professions
☐ Families & Children
☐ Nutrition & Foods
☐ Aging
☐ Consumer Issues
☐ Media & Communications
☐ Textiles & Clothing
☐ Marketing
☐ Public Relations
☐ Development Education

Other or specific interests related to above: ______________________________

In relation to the areas of expertise you have indicated above, could we contact you to:

☐ Represent CHEA on a board or committee
☐ Speak to the media
☐ Write an article
☐ Review or respond to a position or issue

Do you serve on any boards of national associations and are you willing to represent CHEA on that board or committee? ______________________________

Any Provincial boards or committees you are a part of? ______________________________

____

Are you willing to be part of any of the following currently active CHEA committees?

☐ Membership
☐ Food & Nutrition
☐ Resolutions
☐ International Development
☐ Northern and Native Affairs
☐ Finance
☐ Public Policy
☐ Home Economists in Education
☐ Public Relations
☐ Publications Review
☐ Official languages

Other committees you would like to be part of: ______________________________

Prenez part à l'action...

L'Association canadienne d'économie familiale a besoin de vous !

Nous avons besoin de vous, les membres de l'ACd'ÉF, pour participer à nos comités, et nous avons besoin de connaître votre domaine d'expertise afin de pouvoir vous recommander lorsque quelqu'un appelle notre bureau national pour obtenir des renseignements spécifiques ou un avis professionnel. Si vous souhaitez siéger à un de nos comités, prendre part à des conférences, servir de contacts avec d'autres associations, etc. contactez-nous et indiquez clairement votre domaine d'expertise.

Remplissez le questionnaire ci-dessous, puis envoyez-le à notre bureau national par télécopieur (613-238-8972) ou par courrier (ACd'ÉF, 151, rue Slater, bureau 307, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3).

Nom : ______________________________

Adresse : ______________________________

Courrier électronique : ______________________________

Téléphone : (   ) ______________ **Télécopieur :** (   ) ______________

Indiquez votre (vos) domaine(s) d'expertise :

☐ Éducation
☐ Consommation
☐ Promotion de la santé
☐ Textile et habillement
☐ Développement international
☐ Nutrition et diététique
☐ Famille et enfants
☐ Marketing
☐ Relations publiques
☐ Sensibilisation au développement
☐ Logement
☐ Vieillissement
☐ Gestion professionnelle
☐ Média et communication

Domaine autre ou spécifiquement lié à un domaine ci-dessus : ______________________________

____

En ce qui concerne le(s) domaine(s) d'expertise que vous avez indiqué(s) ci-dessus, pouvons-nous vous contacter pour :

☐ Répresenter l'ACd'ÉF sur un comité ou une commission
☐ Revoir une position ou une question, ou y répondre
☐ Adresser les média
☐ Écrire un article

Faites-vous déjà partie d'un comité au sein d'une association nationale et accepteriez-vous de représenter l'ACd'ÉF sur ce comité ? ______________________________

Commissions et comités provinciaux dont vous faites partie ? ______________________________

____

Accepteriez-vous de siéger à l'un des comités actifs suivants ?

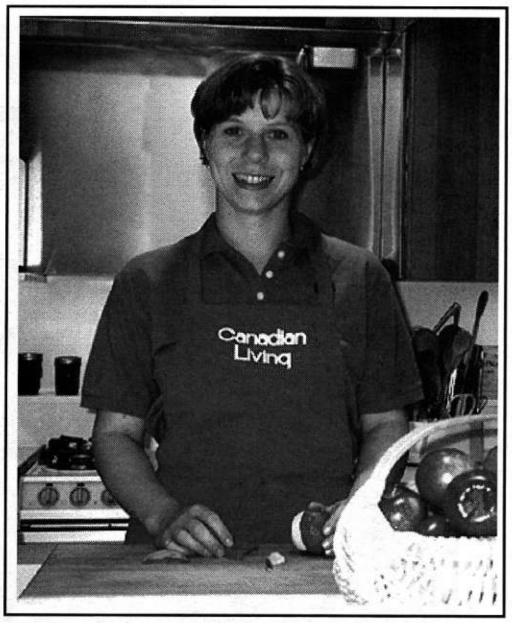
☐ Abonnement
☐ Alimentation et nutrition
☐ Résolutions
☐ Langues officielles
☐ Affaires du Nord et affaires autochtones
☐ Politique gouvernementale
☐ Développement international
☐ Économistes familiaux en éducation
☐ Relations publiques
☐ Finances
☐ Examen des publications

Autre(s) comité(s) dont vous aimeriez faire partie : ______________________________

In Celebration of Our Profession

In a mark of celebration of the work that we do and the high degree of professionalism found in Home Economics, your Editor asked three members of the Canadian Home Economics Association a series of questions about their attraction to the work and their personal experiences in the profession. ***Susan Van Hezewijk, Pat Tonn,*** *and* ***Ruth Diamant,*** *three Canadians from different locations, of different ages and different career facets, but Home Economists all, offer also their reflections on the future of Home Economics.*

Susan Van Hezewijk



"I think home economics has sustained many changes through the years and I know that more and more people will, as I do, find it to be a perfect area of knowledge in today's climate of instability."

Susan Van Hezewijk is a test kitchen home economist for Canadian Living *magazine. She says:*

> This job allows me to incorporate many of my skills. In my everyday work I develop, write, and test recipes. I first research the topic or theme of the story, then develop the recipe on a computer and test it in the kitchen. The research for the story is included in leads and information boxes throughout the story.
>
> I also interact frequently with the public. I conduct food demonstrations in person or on television, teach cooking classes at the Canadian Living cooking school and give information-based talks at events such as "Health Days." We have an "800" number at Canadian Living where readers have the opportunity to speak to one of the test-kitchen staff if they have health concerns, want menu suggestions, or have problems with a recipe.

Susan explained that she recently graduated from Ryerson Polytechnic University with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Food, Nutrition, Consumer and Family Studies. Following, she attended George Brown College part time for culinary training. She was drawn to home economics because it

> ... offers a broad base of knowledge. Going into university, I was unsure of my career path, as many students are, but I knew I wanted it to be in the field of home economics. Ryerson's program offered the flexibility to move into the areas in which I was most interested.
>
> I have always been interested in food. When I was growing up, I was involved in the 4-H Club and I took a keen interest in learning about food and how it was produced. I am also interested in sociology and originally considered it as an area of study. The home economics program incorporates sociology in courses such as family studies and consumer affairs in an applied environment — which I enjoy.

When asked, "Have there been any unexpected surprises in your work so far?" Susan replied:

> Because I am a recent graduate, I have been accustomed to being surrounded by classmates who have learned the same things as myself. As well, most of my colleagues at work are home economists and therefore have similar backgrounds. At work, the area that surprises me most is the interaction with the public. There are many individuals who do not know how to cook or about nutrition or food safety. Because these areas of knowledge have played such a large role in my life, I am always taken aback by the number of individuals who lack this information or who have been misinformed.
>
> I remember hearing once that home economics is the study of everyday skills. I agree with this, but I need to keep in mind that what is common to me is not necessarily common to others.

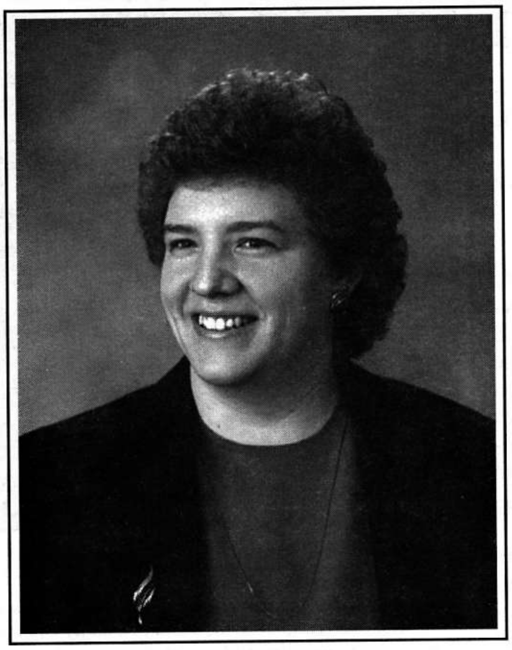
To the final question, "What do you see for the future for CHEA, or for home economics in general, in Canada?" she replied:

> I hope that CHEA continues the way it has been and is able to sustain its membership. I am a member of CHEA, the Ontario HEA, and president of Toronto HEA. The reason I have made this commitment is because I see these organizations as providing opportunity for my own growth. I attended the CHEA conference this year and was impressed with the amount of new information I learned, not only from the speakers and seminars but from the other members as well. I certainly see it as a desirable organization to be a part of.
>
> I am pleased to say that through my association with home economics I have been challenged in many areas: public relations, communication, social awareness, organization business, and many others. I find that this association can fill in the gaps of information skills that I do not necessary obtain through my workplace.

Pat Tonn

Pat Tonn is a Youth Development Specialist from the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Food. She describes her work as including such things as

> ... leading conferences with youth, seminars with adults, leadership in groups and one-on-one, policy meetings, strategic planning, writing resources, and national exchanges. In a nutshell, my job varies every day, and that's what I like about it.
>
> Much of my work is with the 4-H program. The BC 4-H Provincial Program is a non-profit youth development organization in partnership with the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The program is for young people ages 9 to19, and it strives to develop skills in youth and adult volunteers to achieve personal development, leadership, agriculture awareness, citizenship, and a sense of community. It is an agriculture-knowledge-based program that teaches, through working with projects, the confidence, responsibility, and citizenship that will build the leaders of tomorrow.
>
> The geographical area where I concentrate my work in is the Lower Mainland (Fraser Valley) and Vancouver Island. However, with staffing restraints around the province, it is common for me to deliver workshops in many areas of the province.
>
> The 4-H program links with other youth-serving organizations. I have been working with the Society for Children and Youth of BC on the "Put the Child First" program. This is a course I instruct for adult volunteers working with young people that outlines the facts of child abuse and what volunteers in a position of trust with young people must know to help and support those in need. The BC Ministry of Education has linked with the 4-H program to provide experienced 4-H members with the opportunity to receive high school applied skills course credits for their senior 4-H work. More recently, I have been working with BC Agriculture in the classroom as they build a stronger foundation of resources for teachers in BC.



"We have a very important profession and group of professionals to showcase. We can celebrate our diversity, and advertise our strengths in building healthy individuals and families."

Pat's professional education has included degrees in Home Economics and Education from the University of British Columbia. She began her career as a substitute teacher and then a classroom teacher, and expected this was the path her career would take.

> I enjoyed classroom teaching and the teamwork with the Home Economics teachers, and I would still be teaching today if it weren't for the snowy, cold Kitimat winters. I left teaching for the position with the Ministry of Agriculture, initially to get back to the more pleasing climate of the BC Lower Mainland. Little did I know that the position would challenge and strengthen my personal goals as a home economist.
>
> I enjoy working with youth. In my work I challenge myself to use innovative techniques and programs to attract and motivate young people to enhance their self- esteem. If they feel good about themselves they can cope with choices, challenges and change. My one-line business card would read: "I am building the leaders of tomorrow, today." I am personally motivated by the young people I work with, their interest in the world, their perspectives on the future, and their love of life.

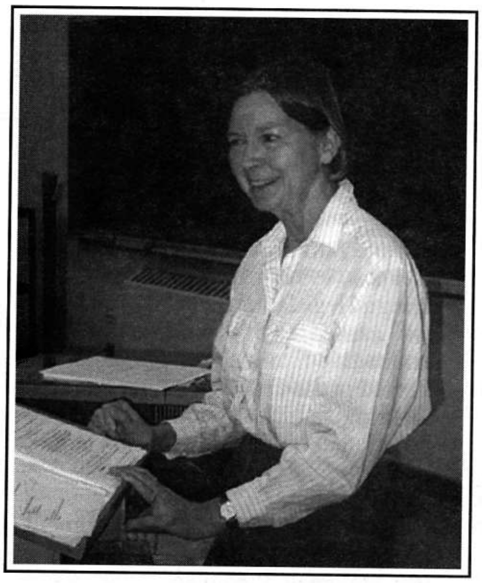
In explaining her initial pull to home economics, Pat said:

> For me, the attraction to home economics was natural. I enjoyed the high school courses in food preparation and clothing construction because these were also hobbies of mine. I was involved in student council and other leadership programs which made me think about a career in which I would work with people. Home economics teachers encouraged me to consider teaching. I cringed at the thought, but knew that two university degrees would support me well in the ever-changing job market. What I didn't know was how well a degree in Home Economics was suited to me. As I expanded my knowledge in the field of home economics, family studies also became an area of great interest, so I completed a comprehensive degree.

Some readers may know Pat as the newly elected CHEA Vice-President of Communications. She has been an active member of the profession for some years in the BC Home Economics Association and Home Economists in Business, and served as BC's regional director on the CHEA Board. Her strong support of professional colleagues and belief in the future of the Association is evident in her own words:

> One of the things that has been important to me in my professional career is the connection with other home economists. I really believe in the strength of teamwork, sharing ideas and challenges. Membership in our professional associations has given me opportunities for support, and to learn and grow in my career.

Ruth Diamant



"The future is in good hands."

Ruth Diamant is a professor of Foods and Nutrition, soon to retire from the University of Manitoba. She says:

> As I look forward to retirement, it is interesting to reflect upon the paths I have taken as a home economist.

We note however that as she describes her first choice for university education, it was not what we might expect:

> In my final year of high school I knew I wanted to go to university into a science-based field. Engineering and Forestry interested me but these were not considered appropriate professions for women (girls) in the 1950s.
>
> I heard about the new degree program in Home Economics at Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College. I was not sure of all that this entailed, but it required maths and sciences and I had always been interested in food and in knowing what foods were "good for you," so I decided to try it. Besides, I liked the idea of living in residence, as all home economics students in Guelph did at the time.
>
> I completed the program which led to a Bachelor of House Science. A couple of years later, I enrolled in the Department of Nutrition, University of Toronto, where I obtained a Master of Arts in Public Health Nutrition.

Ruth continues with her story of progressive jobs in the field:

> In those days, travel and working abroad were easy. My first job after my Bachelor's degree was as a cookery demonstrator for Van den Bergh and Jurgens, manufacturers of the biggest-selling margarine in Britain. What a great job! I was sent by train all over England and into Scotland and Wales at the expense of the company. After my Masters degree, I returned to London, England, where I worked for the milling and baking industry testing recipes and preparing nutrition pamphlets for consumers.
>
> Back in Canada, I became a nutritionist with the Milk Foundation of Toronto which had programs on nutrition for schools and the general public. Later, I had the exciting opportunity to work as a research assistant on nutrition surveys in the Department of Nutrition of Harvard University in Boston. Eventually, I came to the University of Manitoba where I have taught for many years in the Department of Foods and Nutrition. My broad experience in both the areas of nutrition and foods was good preparation for this main focus of my professional life and allowed me to teach courses that ranged in subject matter from community and world nutrition to experimental foods.
>
> Travel continued to be part of my career, taking me to Guatemala, Brazil, and Europe. Just last April I was in Zimbabwe with another Winnipeg home economist to work on the CHEA International Development project of nutrition gardens. This is a twinning project between the Manitoba Association of Home Economists and the Zimbabwe Home Economics Teachers Association. We were most impressed with the enthusiasm for the profession of home economics and the high profile and respect it has among other professionals, government officials, and politicians. The profession is alive and well in Zimbabwe!

At some point in each of our careers, we all contemplate the meaning of the profession and our place in it. Ruth offers these words on that subject:

> Perhaps the most significant change that occurred over time was my own comprehension of the work of a home economist. My view of the profession has evolved from an early confidence in and reliance upon the application of the "hard" sciences in solving human problems to a realization of the importance of the behavioural sciences. This has led to a strong conviction that home economics is indeed a profession with a holistic approach to addressing human needs.

As for her strongest satisfaction?

> It is to go to a meeting or event and see former students in action. Their technical competence, skills in relating to people, their professionalism and self assurance always impress me.

The Alberta Government's Neoliberal and Neoconservative Ideologies: Implications for Families

Maria Mayan

The Alberta government, in 1992, announced the creation of the Alberta Family Policy Grid. The Grid was to be used to develop and assess policies affecting Alberta families and increase the government's sensitivity about the impact that policies have on family well-being.

Government departments were participating in an orientation to the Grid when Premier Donald Getty, who orchestrated the development and implementation of the Family Policy Grid, resigned as Premier on September 9, 1992. The resulting leadership race saw Ralph Klein become the Progressive Conservative leader on December 5, 1992. Since then, he has won both the 1993 and 1997 provincial elections.

This research article is a companion piece to a previous article (Mayan, 1998) on what can be learned concerning the implementation of the Alberta Family Policy Grid. The first article pertained to the culture of the Alberta provincial government as described by provincial public servants. The present article outlines the dominant values of the neoliberal and neoconservative Klein government and the implications these values have for families. Both articles point to the problems associated with family policy-making in the Alberta provincial government.

The Alberta Family Policy Grid

The development process for the Alberta Family Policy Grid was comprehensive. The organizational body responsible for developing the Grid, the Premier's Council in Support of Alberta Families, began in 1990 to scour the literature and consult with departments and an academic advisory group. Almost two years later, the Family Policy Grid was completed and approved by Cabinet (Mayan, 1996).

The Grid's central assessment question was, "Will this particular policy be supportive and encouraging toward Alberta families?" (Alberta Premier's Council, 1992, p.1). The intent was to bring all legislation, policies, programs, and administrative activities of government in line with the principles reflected in the Grid. Thus, the Grid was to bring families to the forefront of policy-making in Alberta.

The Problem

Despite the two-year development process, the implementation of the Grid was stalemated (Mayan, 1996). Consequently, families did not become the central focus of policy-making. Only limited short-term attention and lip-service were given to the Grid. Why? Implementation of a policy framework across a provincial government is a complex process and no one reason can explain why implementation was stalemated. However, the change in the leadership of the province which coincided with the request for departments to begin implementation can partially explain what happened to the implementation of the Grid.

After Ralph Klein became premier, he initiated an unwavering and radical cost-cutting scheme to eliminate the provincial deficit and balance the budget. He acted in ways that reflect both neoliberal ideology and neoconservative ideology (Dacks, Green & Trimble, 1995). Neoliberalism emphasizes the economy, freedom of the markets, and freedom of individuals from government intervention (Denis, 1995). Consequently, neoliberals believe that government is

Abstract

In 1992, the Alberta government developed a family policy framework and called it the "Alberta Family Policy Grid." While the grid was in its initial stages of implementation, the leadership of the government changed. Ralph Klein became Premier of the Province of Alberta and immediately initiated drastic policy changes. As a result, the implementation of the Grid was stalemated.

A qualitative approach was employed to study 25 public servants' perceptions about the implementation of the Grid in Ralph Klein's government. These interviews were examined to identify the dominant values of the Klein government and how they fit with the neoliberal and neoconservative ideology. Specifically, links were made between these values and how they may affect the well-being of individuals in families in Alberta. The question, "What do these neoliberal and neoconservative ideologies mean for families living in Alberta?" is raised. The implications of this research for individuals in families conclude the paper.

The Author

Maria Mayan, PhD, PHec, is a research consultant and sessional instructor in the Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta.

Note

The data for this paper were collected as part of a PhD dissertation.

Résumé

En 1992, le gouvernement de l'Alberta annonçait la création du Guide de politique familiale de l'Alberta. Ce Guide avait pour but de développer et d'évaluer les politiques affectant la famille en Alberta, et d'accroître la sensibilité du gouvernement quant à l'impact de ces politiques sur le bien-être familial. C'est au cours des premiers stades de mise en œuvre de ce plan d'action qu'eut lieu un changement de direction du gouvernement. M. Ralph Klein fut élu Premier ministre de l'Alberta et entama immédiatement des modifications radicales de politique, qui eurent pour résultat de paralyser la mise en œuvre du Guide.

Nous avons utilisé une approche qualitative pour étudier les perceptions de 25 fonctionnaires sur la mise en œuvre du Guide pendant le mandat de Ralph Klein. L'examen de ces entrevues avait pour but d'identifier les valeurs dominantes du gouvernement Klein et la manière dont elles s'accordent avec les idéologies néoliberale et néoconservatrice, et plus particulièrement d'établir des liens entre ces valeurs et la façon dont elles affectent le bien-être des individus au sein des familles albertaines. La question qui se pose est la suivante : «Que signifient les idéologies néoliberale et néoconservatrice pour les familles qui résident en Alberta ? »

too big and too wasteful and propose a reduction in its size and activities (Teghtsoonian, 1993). Neoconservative ideology supports a traditional family. It emphasizes "tradition, religion, and family values" (Denis, 1995, p. 91).

Neoconservatives consider government actions as interfering with parents, and especially with mothers' natural ability to do what is best and right for their children (Teghtsoonian, 1993).

In the midst of the change in leadership to Ralph Klein and a shift to these neoliberal and neoconservative ideologies, the implementation of the Grid was abandoned. This paper is based on a study of public servants' perceptions about the implementation of the Grid in Ralph Klein's government.

METHOD

A qualitative study was undertaken to capture public servants' experiences implementing the Grid. In this paper, the term "government" refers to the elected decision-makers, and "public servants" refers to the bureaucrats or those who implement government decisions. Specifically, the public servants were individuals holding middle-management positions.

Data were collected by means of unstructured, face-to-face interviews with public servants from various Alberta government departments. Because the policy framework was to be implemented across all government departments, regardless of mandate, it was important to choose departments that mirrored this diversity.

Departments were chosen in consultation with the Executive Director of the Premier's Council and were based on her expertise in working in numerous capacities throughout the Alberta government for over 20 years. She believed that asking individuals from the following departments would capture various experiences and the diversity of government: Economic Development and Tourism, Education, Family and Social Services, Health, Justice, Labor, Municipal Affairs, Public Works, Supply and Services, the Premier's Office, and Treasury. The first public servants contacted were those responsible for implementing the Grid in these departments. If these individuals referred to colleagues or if they mentioned others in government that should have experience with the Grid, these individuals were also contacted for an interview.

A total of 25 public servants from ten different government departments were interviewed. Interviews were conducted over a nine-month period, from the summer of 1994 to the spring of 1995, until some comments recurred frequently and emerged as themes.

Data analysis was guided by the method of ethnography. Doing ethnography is writing about people and their daily lives (Fetterman, 1989; LeCompte & Preissle, 1993). Ethnography is the process of focusing on a group's behaviour to discover their way of life or a pattern of behaviour within their culture (Fetterman, 1989; Field & Morse, 1985).

In this case, public servants' behaviour with respect to implementing the Grid within the provincial government culture was studied. The result was a description of public servants' perceptions of government's involvement with and understanding of families. Through these descriptions of implementation, three themes about government's involvement with and understanding of families emerged. The themes are: "The priority is not families; it is eliminating the deficit," "Families must be responsible for themselves," and "Government upholds the traditional family."

THEMES

Each theme is described by quoting two or three interview responses that have been taken from the complete data set and that best capture the theme. The values underlying the themes are examined and compared to the neoliberal or neoconservative ideologies.

Theme 1: "The Priority is Not Families: It is Eliminating the Deficit"

Public servants stated that the main priorities of the government did not include support for families, but focused solely on eliminating the provincial deficit. The public servants specifically explained that, within this government, "families are not necessarily a priority" and "families as a priority will not come up again." Instead, the public servants reported that the government was "balancing the budget," "saving money," and taking a "corrective stance in regards to the finances of the province":

> People have been caught in this deficit thing of cut, cut, cut, and it's really seeped into our thinking. And even though it is hurting people and people who have families, people think it's a good thing. Even though no one is sure of what's going to happen. And they think that spending money on children and families is a waste. And that's that, even though I disagree with that.

> In Saskatchewan, they introduced some legislation about part-time work and having proportionate benefits for part-time workers. But that just wouldn't happen in Alberta, even though it's supporting families and supporting women, who are a big part of the part-time work force. They would see that as the business community wouldn't be attracted to this province. So they'd rather make it easier for that sector to improve the economy because that's their priority. It's not to help part-time workers and women.

> Family is not a priority with this government — it's all economics. And the people that are happy with this government are the ones that are comfortable... and they say that Ralph Klein is a good guy.

Efficiency is the main value underlying this theme. The neoliberal argument is that government is not efficient, but that it is too big, too cumbersome, too awkward, and too wasteful. Since neoliberals believe efficiency comes through a reduction in the size and areas of responsibility of government (Teghtsoonian, 1993), this would include cutting programs and other supports for families.

Neoliberals talk about the need to become lean or reduce, trim, or cut fat from government. To trim, budgets are decreased, staff are laid off, and departments are merged. In addition, services that could be provided by government are released to the private market sector where, government maintains, they can be provided in a more competitive, efficient, and effective manner (Teghtsoonian, 1993).

No services affecting families are immune to being defined as "fat" and turned over to the market. For example, services such as credit counselling, daycare, services for handicapped children, correctional services, foster care, and group care may be put on the market, or privatized, where it is believed that resources will be spent in the best way to meet the needs of individuals in families. Further, neoliberals believe that relying on the market is the key to developing a strong economy which will, in turn, ensure the well-being of individuals in families. They believe that a strong economic base and economic policies will indirectly support families so that spending on social programs becomes unnecessary.

Two items in the Alberta media reflect this value of efficiency and neoliberal ideology. The first, as reported by Lisac (1993), appeared shortly after Premier Klein was elected. One of Premier Klein's cabinet members stated that "A budget cut may directly make families suffer, but less government spending is generally good for families." The budget cuts continued through to 1997.

Most recently, the Minister of Family and Social Services, Lyle Oberg, announced that child-welfare spending needs to be reduced and recommended that, in doing so, some children in care be returned to their families, extended families, or to a more economical placement (Howell, 1997). He also recommended that counselling and other support services be reduced or eliminated. The Minister is making these decisions based on a value of "efficiency."

This value of "efficiency" made and continues to make it difficult for public servants to do anything other than respond to budget cuts. Accordingly, the implementation of the Grid was not considered an action to be supported or pursued but something that could be eliminated or cut.

Theme 2: "Families Must be Responsible for Themselves"

A striking number of public servants who participated in the study explained that not only was the government through its deficit elimination disregarding families but they also perceived that the Klein government's message was: "Families must be responsible for themselves."

> It's government saying they shouldn't intervene with families, that government should be at arm's length to families and it's more of a cop-out on government's part. You know, they just want to foist everything onto families and say, "You look after your own."
>
> Certainly government is pushing towards the family to take on more responsibility for their own well-being... And what that means is there's more pressure for people to support their family members or we'll have a growing street population.
>
> The focus of government has changed to saying the responsibility is with the individual and the family to become self-sufficient. Now, you could say that the old system ensured, for instance, that families with children were at least not out on the streets. Whereas this new system says, if the parent is not responsible according to government terms, then he gets thrown out... and that's the way it is, and that's their problem. And that has an effect on families.

"Individual or family responsibility" is the value underlying this theme and is one of the most indicative themes of neoliberal ideology. If governments are not to be involved in individuals' lives, they or their families need to be responsible and prepared to manage any circumstances that may arise.

Following this line of thinking, individual responsibility means that individuals' lives are a precise result of their choices and actions. Individuals' achievements, successes, losses, or failures are thought to be directly linked to their own particular insights, judgments, skills, intelligence, and willingness to work.

"Individual or family responsibility" is also related to the mythical idea of the family as a microstructural unit. If families are seen as microstructural units, they are treated as encapsulated units, functioning independently from the rest of society (Eichler, 1997). Behaviours, successes, and losses sustained by members within the family can be explained by looking within the unit rather than at the context or the relationship between the family and its environments. The interaction, for example, among individuals in school or work and family life is not apparent through the microstructural lens. As a result of maintaining this view, intended and unintended impacts, both economic and non-economic, of government policies on individuals in families, and vice versa, are not addressed.

Furthermore, the value "family responsibility" means that families are fully responsible for their members, including those who are frail, disabled, and physically and mentally ill. The act of cutting budgets for facilities and programs that support dependent members in society captures this value. With a decrease in funding for dependent care, families — and most often women — pick up the slack and must learn to cope with insurmountable pressures and endless responsibilities (McGregor, 1996). The message conveyed is that individuals in families are completely responsible, for example, for their mothers who cannot bathe without supervision, their fathers who suffer from Alzheimer's, their children who have cerebral palsy, and their teens who attempt suicide. Policies based on individual responsibility do not address how we can better care for each other but promote individualization and alienation of those individuals who, for whatever reason, have not been as privileged as others in society.

The implementation of the Grid was affected by the value "individual or family responsibility" since this value directly contradicted the purpose of the Grid. The purpose of the Grid was to assess how policies affected families. Public servants could not do these assessments if the government's imposition of the value of individual responsibility dictated that they ignore the interactions between families and their environments. Thus, the value "individual or family responsibility" determined public servants' actions and made it difficult for them to implement the Grid.

Theme 3: "Government Upholds the Traditional Family"

The public servants specifically noted that the Klein government upholds the "traditional family." They perceived that this traditional approach to families was being translated into policies that were "putting values on families" and "going against the grain" of a "broader," non-traditional perspective of family. Two interview responses that describe this view are cited:

> The government is putting values on families. They are changing policies... that force women to stay at home and look after their children. They think that the family and society will be better if women are home being mothers and having babies, instead of having the policies that will enable them to contribute to the economy if they choose, and then supporting them in doing that.
>
> Now a conservative government has their own idea of what is family. If you want to see the ideas of the Cabinet Ministers, just look through the *Alberta Report*! Just go through

> there and these conservative ideas have the influence on government policy... which might be against the grain of other people who might want to see a much broader perspective of what a family is.

The Alberta government is ignoring changes in families and, as described by Alberta public servants, upholding the traditional, patriarchal family. The value underlying this theme is the perception of the family as a peaceful and loving unit, led by a dominant, bread-winning father and supported by a stay-at-home mother, responsible for ensuring all aspects of their children's well-being. Since neoconservatism considers government actions as interfering with parents' natural ability to do what is best and right for their children (Teghtsoonian, 1993), neoconservative ideology supports a traditional family.

The Alberta government most recently upheld its value of the traditional family when it was challenged by a foster mother who has cared for 74 children over the last 18 years. This foster mom is a lesbian. After learning this, the Alberta government concluded that gays or lesbians could not be foster parents because a traditional family was the best place for a child to be placed. Of course, the government did not consider that physical and emotional abuse and neglect, among other problems, can occur in traditional families. Nor did the government consider what it takes to be a good parent — for example, providing a safe environment, spending free time with children, being firm and having clear rules, and fussing over health and birthdays, none of which have to do with a parent's sexuality (Faulder, 1997). This policy decision was based solely on "the value of the traditional family."

Policies that assume that all families are traditional, peaceful, and loving punish others for not living up to the traditional family ideal and disregard the struggles faced within traditional families. It is assumed that traditional families know how to care for and raise their children and that nothing bad ever happens in a traditional family. These assumptions convey the message that traditional families do not need nor want support from outside the unit, especially from government. Although recent historical research has shattered these myths (Eichler, 1997), the Alberta government is maintaining this view and assumes that it will not have to develop policies that support individuals in families if families live in a traditional family form. Consequently, with the emphasis on the traditional family and government support interpreted as government intrusion or interference, the need to implement the Grid or bring families to the forefront of policy-making is eliminated.

This theme, "Government upholds the traditional family," along with the two previous themes, "The priority is not families; it is eliminating the deficit," and "Families must be responsible for themselves," completes public servants' perceptions of the government's involvement with and understanding of families.

DISCUSSION

The Klein government operates according to the neoliberal ideology, embracing the values of efficiency and individual responsibility, and the neoconservative ideology, embracing the value of traditional family. Consequently, the implementation of the Grid, which was to ensure families became a central and explicit focus of government policy-making, was stalemated.

More importantly, however, for home economists/human ecologists is the question, "What do these neoliberal and neoconservative ideologies mean for families living in Alberta?" These ideologies have an impact in three ways:

(1) The value of "efficiency" is the force behind the government's plan to get its house in fiscal order and to turn over services, currently being provided by the government, to the market. Undoubtedly, if individuals have economic security, they are better able to economically provide for or support family members. However, not all issues facing Canadian families can be left to the market.

If services that support individuals in their family lives are released to the market, individuals in families may be put at risk. If decisions about family support are based on profit-making, for example, hiring less skilled and lower paid individuals to work with troubled teens, the market can be a dangerous and volatile place for families. The individuals in families most at risk will, undoubtedly, be the powerless and voiceless who are most in need of services that enable them to care for and be cared for by each other.

On the other hand, it is possible to be fiscally responsible without destroying our family supportive programs. Recommendations have been made. (See the documents by the Child Poverty Action Group, 1994; the Canadian Council for Social Development, 1995; and the National Council of Welfare, 1994).

In addition, if policy decisions, including economic and social policies, are not based on the relationship between individuals in families and their environments, policy decisions will be informed by an extremely limited perspective and will not meet the needs of these individuals. A government should not be so manifestly focused on one set of values: it should accept responsibility for thinking through complex decisions and what impact they will have on various individuals and groups in their diverse environments. At the very least, citizens expect intelligent decision-making from their governments (Pal, 1993).

(2) The neoliberal value of "individual or family responsibility" indicates that no initiative, idea, or proposal that directly or consciously involves and supports families will be considered. Moreover, it appears that a neoliberal government will pull away from doing anything that is connected to supporting families in their caregiving roles. Deliberate and supportive action for families is simply not part of neoliberal ideology.

(3) The value of "the traditional family" creates a false reality and a standard that is neither realistic nor desirable for all families. In addition, this neoconservative value creates the myth that traditional families do not need government supports. As such, social policies, as well as economic policies based on this false ideal, cannot meet the needs of individuals in families.

In summary, governments who make decisions based on neoliberal and neoconservative ideologies are likely to abandon or cut off their relationships with individuals in families. These governments may make decisions that leave families to the whim of the market and may purposely steer themselves away from developing or supporting initiatives that directly serve individuals in families. Guided by neoliberal and neoconservative ideologies, these governments may not take into account the relationship between individuals in families and their environments, nor the supports needed by both traditional and non-traditional families.

IMPLICATIONS

The study reported in this paper captures the importance of critically examining a government's policies or positions to identify its underlying values. Identifying values is a process of "reading between the lines." In doing so, questions need to be asked, such as: Who benefits from this policy? Who is hurt by this policy? What makes this a policy issue? Where is the money coming from to support this policy? How many people are affected by this policy? Who are they? What is trying to be accomplished through this policy?

As home economists/ human ecologists committed to the well-being of individuals in families, it is important to be able to identify the values underlying policies put forth by our governments. We can then respond to, fight against ,or stimulate change from the values that directly influence policy decisions for families.

This paper warns how values that stem from neoliberal and neoconservative ideologies dictate actions that may neglect individuals in families. It is evident that families in Alberta are not part of, or considered in, the policy-making environment. Instead, the neoliberal and neoconservative Alberta government is creating an unfriendly or even hostile environment where both traditional and nontraditional families are not supported but condemned for what the government considers to be *their* problems.

This paper also affirms the need for increased participation of home economists/human ecologists in the political sphere. Home economists/human ecologists have roles to play as advocates, policy educators, researchers, policy makers, implementers, and evaluators. University programs and Association professional development should assist students and other professionals in preparing for these roles. Being informed and being involved is the only way to ensure that family well-being will be central to political agendas.

Home economists/human ecologists have professional responsibilities including initiating and fostering policy that promotes the well-being of individuals in their family lives. To be able to meet these responsibilities, we must be able to decipher and understand government ideology and the values on which policies that affect individuals in families are based.

References

Alberta Premier's Council in Support of Alberta Families. (1992). *The Alberta family policy grid.* Edmonton: Author.

Canadian Council for Social Development. (1995). *Social policy beyond the budget.* Ottawa: Author.

Child Poverty Action Group. (1994). *Paying for Canada: Perspective on public finance and national programs.* Toronto: Author

Dacks, G., Green, J., & Trimble, L. (1995). Road kill: Women in Alberta's drive toward deficit elimination. In G. Laxer and T. Harrison (eds.), *The Trojan horse: Alberta and the future of Canada* (pp. 270-285). Montreal: Black Rose Books.

Denis, C. (1995). The new normal: Capitalist discipline in Alberta in the 1990s. In G. Laxer and T. Harrison (eds.), *The Trojan horse: Alberta and the future of Canada* (pp. 86-100). Montreal: Black Rose Books.

Eichler, M. (1997). *Families, policies, and gender equality.* Toronto: Oxford University Press.

Faulder, L. (1997, July). Definition of a good parent should not include who you sleep with. *Edmonton Journal*, p. B4.

Fetterman, David, M. (1989). *Ethnography: Step by step.* Newbury Park, Calif.: Sage.

Field, P.A. & Morse, J.M. (1985). *Nursing research: The application of qualitative approaches.* Maryland: Aspen Publishers Inc.

Howell, D. (1997, September). Oberg orders child welfare costs cut. *Edmonton Journal*, p. A1.

LeCompte, M.D., & Preissle, J. (1993). *Ethnography and qualitative design in educational research* (2nd ed.). San Diego, Calif.: Academic Press Inc.

Lisac, M. (1993, October). Tories ignore social costs. *Edmonton Journal*, p. B6.

Mayan, M. (1996). *A planned change: The implementation of the Alberta Family Policy Grid.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Mayan, M. (1998). Public service culture in Alberta. *Canadian Home Economics Journal, 48*(2), 11-16.

McGregor, S.L.T. (ed.). (1996). *Women as Family Caregivers Symposium.* Ottawa, Ontario: National Council of Women of Canada.

National Council of Welfare. (1994). *A blueprint for social security reform.* Ottawa: Author.

Pal, L. (1993). *Beyond policy analysis.* Scarboro, Ont.: ITP Nelson.

Teghtsoonian, K. (1993, March). Neoconservative ideology and opposition to federal regulation of child care services in the United States and Canada. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 97 - 121.

1998-99

CHEA Board of Directors / Conseil d'administration de l' ACd'EF

Executive Committee / Bureau de direction

President/Présidente
Linda Peterat

President-elect/Présidente désignée
Mary (Trinkie) Coffin

Secretary/Secrétaire
Judy Chan

Treasurer/Trésorière
Mary Anna Cimbaro

V.P. Communications
Patricia Tonn

V.P. Professional Development/ VP-perfectionnement professionel
Karen Webster

V.P. International Development / VP- développement international
Marion Dodds

Other Board Members / Autres administratrices

Past President/Présidente sortante
Beverly Pain

CHE Journal Editor/Rédactrice de la Revue
Susan G. Turnbull Caton

Provincial/Territorial Directors Directrices Provinciales/ Territoriales

British Columbia/Colombie-Britannique
Marianne Macario

Alberta
Katherine Loughlin

Saskatchewan
Janice Povey

Manitoba
Joan Clement

Ontario
Annabelle Slocum

Quebec/Québec
Sandra Cohen-Rose
Bruno Charreryon (AEFQ)

New Brunswick/Nouveau-Brunswick
Lorraine Pollock

Nova Scotia/Nouvelle-Écosse
Sylvia Parris

Prince Edward Island/Île-du-Prince-Edouard
Margaret Prouse

Newfoundland/Terre-Neuve and/et Labrador
Donna MacTavish

Yukon/Northwest Territories/ Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Lise McDevitt

Home Economics Research in Canada

What's happening on the research front in Canada? We offer here the abstracts of research papers presented this past summer at the research session of the CHEA Conference '98 (Congrès ACd'EF '98) in London, Ontario, and at the meetings of the Canadian Association for Research in Home Economics (CARHE/ACREF) at the University of Ottawa in conjunction with the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities.

Authors may be contacted at the e-mail addresses listed.

The Role of Consumer Education in the Counselling of Consumer Bankrupts

Ruth E. Berry and Sue L. T. McGregor

Bankruptcy rates are continuing to rise in North America, with over 80,000 reported in Canada in 1997. Canada is the first country to make financial counselling and consumer education mandatory prior to an unconditional discharge from personal bankruptcy. It has been shown that bankrupts have limited expertise and competence in credit use and family resource management. Consumer education has been a difficult element to retain as a mandatory course in the formal school curriculum, with only fragmented coverage throughout the country. In an interesting turnabout, the federal government has mandated consumer education as part of the remedial aspect of the new bankruptcy legislation. This paper outlines how the change in policy was made, how consumer education is delivered, and suggests that a preventative approach may be more effective than the current initiative. The background empirical study for the changes in the legislation involved the work of the two authors and has been presented in previous writings and presentations.

Ruth Berry, University of Manitoba
e-mail: berry@ms.umanitoba.ca

Sue McGregor, Mount Saint Vincent University
e-mail: Sue.McGregor@MSVU.ca

Personal Financial Management for Home Ownership in Transitional Societies

John L. Pratschke and John W. Auld

This paper is a progress report on a study funded by CMHC which is designed to develop a deeper understanding of the housing industry in Visegrad countries, with particular reference to the Czech and Slovak Republics. The focus is on the needs of individuals for a range of financial instruments to reflect the changing economic circumstances arising from economic and social transition. The study will also review how the Canadian housing and finance sectors might contribute to the development of the market mechanism for home ownership in those countries.

John Pratschke, Department of Consumer Studies
University of Guelph
e-mail: jpratsch@facs.uoguelph.ca

John Auld, Department of Consumer Studies
University of Guelph
e-mail: jauld@uoguelph.ca

Financial Responsibility for the Family: The Case of New Residents from Southeast Asia

Phyllis J. Johnson

In Vietnam and Laos it was expected that, when financial support was needed, a person could rely on family members. As new Canadian residents, this group of refugees has encountered different societal attitudes about financial responsibility for family, and has received support from non-family during initial settlement. Attitudes about financial responsibility for family members were assessed using data from personal interviews (1991-1993) with 649 respondents.

The new residents endorse attitudes of financial responsibility in situations that existed traditionally (should support uncles, aunts, cousins, siblings, parents, parents-in-law, married children when in need), but not in new situations where government assistance is available (support of elderly and low-income relatives). Logistic regression results suggest that with more favourable attitudes towards multiculturalism and with lower English abilities, respondents are more likely to endorse financial responsibility for family members. Family is not the primary source turned to for emergency loans, a business loan, or assistance during unemployment. These situations require financial resources beyond what the family can afford, and assistance may be available from outside the family. With financial responsibility for family a part of tradition, how much encouragement should there be to use societal financial support for family needs?

Phyllis Johnson, University of British Columbia
e-mail: pjohnson@unixg.ubc.ca

Caregiving Partnerships in Residential Care Settings: Complements or Substitutes?

Janet E. Fast, Donna Dosman, and Norah C. Keating

Demographic, socio-economic, and political trends have led policy makers to look to "partnerships" between formal and informal caregivers to help meet growing care needs. Two competing theories about the relationship between formal and informal care have emerged from prior literature. According to the substitution theory, the two sectors operate separately and are substitutes for one another while the complementarity theory describes caregiving as a collaborative effort of formal and informal caregivers who possess unique but complementary skills. This research tested which theory better explains how caring partnerships operate in residential care settings.

Data showed that family members do not abandon those in need when formal care is available and that informal and formal caregivers "specialize" in the type of care they provide. Both observations support the complementarity theory better than the substitution theory. However, task complementarity in residential settings differs from what is described in the literature. Staff spent much of their time doing tasks normally thought of as family members' responsibility. Differences in staffing levels and program philosophies also meant that the nature of the partnerships between formal and informal caregivers varied across the different models of continuing care included in this study.

Note: *This study utilizes data collected as part of the Evaluating Programs of Innovative Continuing Care (EPICC) project funded by the Seniors Independence Research Program, National Health Research and Development Program, Health Canada.*

Janet Fast, Department of Human Ecology
University of Alberta, e-mail: janet.fast@ualberta.ca

Donna Dosman, Department of Rural Economy
University of Alberta

Norah C. Keating, Department of Human Ecology
University of Alberta

Social Pressures on Volunteerism: How Should Non-profit Organizations Respond?

Rosemary Polegato

This paper focuses on social pressures on volunteerism. Social pressures include the trend towards disassociation, changes in families and individuals, declining compassion, an aging population, Balkanization of volunteers and voluntary organizations, increased need for special needs volunteers, discriminating donors and volunteers, shifting societal interests, changes in ethnic profile, relocation to non-urban areas, risk of litigation, and a call for ethical guidelines. The various social pressures can be responded to effectively through adequate training, clear focus, detailed record keeping, thorough benefit identification for volunteers and donors, appropriate recruitment strategies and reconfiguring the volunteers' tasks. The goal is to work to defend the non-profit sector in Canada, particularly as an independent sector supported by philanthropic means (Pifer 1987; Polegato 1997).

References

Pifer, A. (1987). Philanthropy, voluntarism, and changing times, *Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, v.116, p.119-131.

Polegato, R. (1997). Emerging social, economic, and political pressures on volunteerism: Implications for volunteers. Abstract published in *Communications, Literacies and the 21st Century, Proceedings of the Annual Conference of CARHE/ACREF*, Congress of the Learned Societies, June 8-10, 1997. St. John's, Nfld.

Rosemary Polegato, PhD , Mount Allison University
e-mail: rpolegato@mta.ca

The Relationship Between Workplace Location, Interruptions to the Work Day and Perceived Stress

Karen A. Duncan

Home-based work is often recommended as a means of balancing work and family responsibilities. One unresolved question regarding the usefulness of this recommendation is whether interruptions to paid work are experienced as an advantage of working at home or seen as a stressor by home-based workers.

A sample of 142 home-based and 1,202 non-home-based workers from the 1992 General Social Survey was used to examine the relationship between interruptions and perceived stress among home-based and non-home-based workers using an OLS regression model that controlled for gender and other sociodemographic characteristics. The "interruptedness" of the work day was measured by the number of paid work episodes reported by respondents for the recall day. The data were weighted and may be generalized to the Canadian population.

For non-home-based workers, there was no significant association between work episodes and perceived stress. However, among home-based workers the number of work episodes was significantly and positively related to perceived stress: the more interrupted the respondent's day, the higher the perceived stress. Therefore, this research does not support recommending home-based work as a means of balancing work and family life. Rather, work on specific managerial strategies that can decrease interruptions or mitigate their effects is indicated.

Karen Duncan, University of Manitoba
e-mail: kduncan@ms.umanitoba.ca

The Impact of Eldercare Demands on Employment: The Costs and Rewards of Gender

Cathryn Perrier and Janet E. Fast

The Interactive Model of Work and Family, Choice and Exchange Theory, and Feminist theories emphasize that characteristics of the mutually interdependent work and home environments function as costs or rewards for employed elder-care-givers, while gender determines whether these environmental factors function as costs or rewards for women and men. Multivariate data analysis of the 1996 General Social Survey was used to determine what proportion of a sample of 671 employees with eldercare demands experienced impacts on their employment due to eldercare responsibilities; to explore whether characteristics of the work and home environments were significantly correlated with employment impacts; and to test the prediction that women are more likely than men to experience employment impacts. Results showed no gender differences in the incidence of employees experiencing employment impacts, with one exception. Empirical results showed evidence of significant relationships between characteristics of the environment and the likelihood of experiencing employment impacts. When the analysis was split by gender, differences occurred in the characteristics that influenced the likelihood of experiencing employment impacts for women and men. Also, the magnitude of the relationship between environmental characteristics and employment impacts also differed for women and men. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Cathryn Perrier, Department of Human Ecology
University of Alberta
e-mail: perrier@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca

Janet Fast, Department of Human Ecology
University of Alberta, e-mail: janet.fast@ualberta.ca

One-Parent Families and Autonomy of Adolescent Consumers

Marie J. Lachance

The objective of the research was to verify whether the adolescent socialized in a one-parent family is more autonomous than the one living in a two-parent family. Surprisingly, it appears that researchers in consumer socialization do not take one-parent families into account although a literature review in psychology revealed that lone parents tend to exert less control over their adolescents and that the teens seem to be more independent. The study used a commodity sample of 1,200 high school students. When various socioeconomic variables were controlled, results showed a significant but low relationship between family type and interaction between autonomy and conceptual style of family communication. Adolescents living in a one-parent household were more autonomous when the mother adopted a conceptual style of communication that encouraged their personal experiences.

Because of lack of financial resources, lone mothers may want to exert more control over their youngsters' consumer activities in order to minimize possible costly mistakes resulting from questionable decisions. This could partly explain the lower strength of the relationships we found. However, our results contribute to maintaining interest in studying consumer socialization in the context of the one-parent household.

Marie Lachance, Sciences de la consommation,
Université Laval, Québec,
e-mail: marie.lachance@eac.ulaval.ca

Becoming a Teacher: The Challenges and Realities Confronting Teacher Education

Linda Peterat

This paper compares data from two separate studies of recent graduates of the home economics teacher education program at the University of British Columbia. The first study surveyed students graduating in 1989, 1990, and 1991 representing a total of 26 respondents (70% return). The second study surveyed students graduating in 1993, 1994, and 1995, with a total of 20 respondents (47% return). Surveys sought information about the nature of the students' employment since graduation, the nature of their teaching experiences during their first three years, and the strengths and weaknesses they perceive in the teacher education program relative to their experience following graduation.

Large response categories of "teaching" and "students" were sources of the greatest rewards and difficulties in the first years. Differences were noticed between the two groups, with the most recent graduates mentioning more rewards and pleasures coming from innovation and new initiatives and out-of-the-ordinary classroom teaching.

Findings from the surveys have included the need to incorporate more about being a part-time teacher and teacher-on-call, the need to help students see incidents and events of teaching in different ways, to conceptualize differently, and thus increase their interpretive repertoire and resourcefulness for action. First year difficulties with discipline and classroom management are recognized as being ongoing difficulties of experienced teachers. Beginning teachers should be assisted in developing the ability to analyze the politics behind the specific conditions of teaching.

Linda Peterat, Department of Curriculum Studies,
University of British Columbia,
e-mail: peterat@unixg.ubc.ca

One-Parent Families and Adolescent Participation in Family Consumer Activities

Marie J. Lachance

The objective of the research was to study the influence of family structure (one-parent and two-parent families) on adolescent participation in family consumer decisions and responsibilities (n=1,200 high school students). Among studies on family factors influencing teen participation in family decisions or responsibilities, most have focused on preparing meals or shopping for food while few have investigated the influence of family structure. In other fields, adolescents living in one-parent families are described as more involved in family decision-making and domestic responsibilities.

A significant, although low, relationship between family structure and adolescent participation was found. Respondents from lone-mother households were more likely to participate in family consumer decisions and responsibilities. Parent-child communication in consumer matters was also related to family structure. Teens from single-parent families were significantly more involved in grocery shopping; cooking meals for themselves; hunting for sales; product exchange or return; budgeting; choosing the housing, the food store, and the TV set. The findings tend to support the general hypothesis that adolescents who live in one-parent families evolve in a different socialization context which leads to differences in consumer characteristics.

Marie Lachance, Sciences de la consommation,
Université Laval, Québec
e-mail: marie.lachance@eac.ulaval.ca

"Working them out...working them in": Ideology, Discourse, and the Everyday Lives of Female Military Partners Experiencing the Cycle of Deployment

Deborah Norris

The focus of this paper is a feminist qualitative research project which proceeded from the local and particular standpoints of seven female military partners experiencing the cycle of deployment, that is, pre-deployment, deployment and post-deployment. The male partners of these women all served in the Navy and were deployed for seven months off the coast of the former Yugoslavia with the NATO fleet responsible for enforcing the United Nations Arms Embargo in place in this war-torn area at that time.

The purpose of the study involved displaying the everyday practices of the participating women as they experienced the cycle of deployment. In so doing, the meanings underpinning the practices were revealed. Some of the practices were articulated as coping strategies and psychological resources employed by the women as the deployment proceeded. This study is based on the premise that the broad complex of relations, including the relations of ruling, that constitute the military institution can be discovered in the routine practices inherent in the everyday lives of female military partners.

The methods employed intensive interviews at each of the three phases of the deployment cycle as well as regular meetings of the entire group of women. As the practices, meanings, strategies and resources relevant to deployment emerged, gender and military ideologies embedded therein were extricated and analyzed. Discursive concepts and categories implicated in the invisibility of the everyday practices of female military partners were also examined.

Because this research began with everyday experience, the work involved in living through a cycle of deployment was displayed. The complexities of the work that cannot be reduced to simple discursive frameworks were also revealed. The results of the study explicated how the daily work embodies both gender and military ideologies and how these ideologies are reinforcing. From this, it was possible to see that some military ideologies are contradictory and linked to the relevance of the military. Finally, other aspects of a general ruling apparatus, such as the media, were seen to intersect with the ruling practices of the military. The paper also discusses the implications of the study and recommendations for educational and counselling practice derived from the findings.

Deborah Norris, PhD CFLB
Mount Saint Vincent University,
e-mail: NORRIS@msvu1.msvu.ca

Discourses on Diet and Health: Women's Constructions of Healthy Eating

Gwen Chapman

Conflicting findings of research examining diet and breast cancer have been well publicized in scientific and popular literature. This qualitative study explores how women construct their understandings of links between diet and breast cancer within this context of contested meanings. Dorothy Smith's institutional ethnography and Michel Foucault's discourse theory provide theoretical foundations for the research. We began the project by talking to women about their everyday understandings about diet and breast cancer risk. Their diverse beliefs appear to relate to three current discourses about diet, health, and cancer: a "proper eating" discourse, a "mainstream" discourse, and an "alternative" discourse. Further exploration of how women's beliefs are shaped by social forces has involved analysis of popular press articles discussing diet and breast cancer, and interviews with naturopaths and oncologists. The media examination has shown how different articles present contradictory findings but make similar use of scientific studies and experts to establish credibility for their claims. Issues being explored with health professionals include how different practitioners understand links between diet and breast cancer and the role of scientific evidence in shaping the advice they provide to their clients.

This research was supported by the BC Health Research Foundation.

Gwen Chapman, School of Family & Nutritional
Science, University of British Columbia.
e-mail: gec@unixg.ubc.ca

Competitive Sport in Zimbabwean Secondary Schools: A Positive Influence on the Nutrition Knowledge of Students

Irene Munro and Anna Mudukuti

The traditional source of nutrition education, Home Economics, is under threat in secondary schools in Zimbabwe because of high running costs and a limited target audience. This study questioned whether there was another effective means of teaching students about nutrition that was affordable and involved the majority of students across the school. If Home Economics is to be phased out, another avenue for nutrition education should be considered, one that is acceptable to both males and females. In Australia, where this has occurred, nutrition education is now formally part of the Physical Education, Health, and Personal Development curriculum. Although this subject does not exist in Zimbabwean schools, competitive sport holds an important place in many of the secondary schools and involves all members of the school, both male and female, as well as students with different academic abilities. This study sought to determine whether involvement in competitive sport influences the level of nutrition knowledge of the students, given that nutrition can affect performance.

Students at three low-density, urban secondary schools (n=316) were surveyed. A 45-item nutrition knowledge questionnaire, adapted and tested for local conditions, was used to measure student knowledge about nutrition and food choices. Responses were coded and analyzed using *SPSS*. The students were academically comparable in that they were all studying for their "A" Level examinations and none of the students had studied Home Economics. Competitive sport was compulsory at two of the schools (n=194) but not at the third (n=122).

Overall the results for the "competitive-sports" schools were better than those obtained for the "non-competitive-sports" school. The "non-competitive-sports" females had significantly better knowledge of nutrition than the males. Unfortunately, knowledge of the nutritional value of abundant local Zimbabwean foods was poor for all groups. It would appear that the legacy of a British education system (and curriculum) finds students choosing apples instead of guavas as the fruit with the highest Vitamin C content, and believing that bream is a more nutritious fish than the local matemba.

Irene Munro, Discipline of Nutrition & Dietetics
The University of Newcastle, Australia
e-mail: ndiam@medicine.newcastle.edu.au

Anna Mudukuti, Institute of Food, Nutrition & Family Studies, University of Zimbabwe,
e-mail: Amudukuti@aol.com

Radicalizing and Re-newing Home Economics for the Future

Linda Peterat

Home economics was the name given to the profession and body of knowledge as a result of the Lake Placid Conferences which concluded in 1909. During those conferences and since, deliberations about the most appropriate name has not ceased. Questions of what university programs, school programs, and the profession should be called continue to be asked within the profession. Some pressure is also applied from outside. While questioning continues, there is also some movement to recognize a range of economic systems and meanings of economics. Others outside the profession are writing about home economics (Berry, 1986; Gardiner, 1997). There is the possibility for home economics professionals to re-claim the name in a more authentic way.

To radicalize means to go to the roots. In this case, the root words of home economics found in *oikonomia* are examined and more recent discourses of feminist economics, eco-feminism, everyday life, and community/grass-roots economics are examined in proposing sources for renewal. Theoretical resources are available for new ways of understanding home economics in its contemporary context. The ways we understand the term would specifically focus light on relational, productive, and re-sourcing activities of individuals, families, and communities.

Linda Peterat, Department of Curriculum Studies
University of British Columbia,
e-mail: peterat@unixg.ubc.ca

Ethical Possibility: Subverting Authoritative Discourses

Gale Smith

This report explores the concept of subversion and its relationship to ethical possibility in education and educational research. It draws on an action research project to develop and implement curriculum for a global perspective. I focus on my struggles with research methodology and the struggles of a beginning home economics teacher in the project who taught in a large home economics department where members were not supportive of change.

Action research is conceptualized as grounded ethical practice that allows for dwelling in questions, for an openness to the experience of practice and of participants' reflection on practice, and for a consideration of what ways we ought to be with others in teaching and in research. Part of the inquiry involved subverting authoritative discourses when they conflicted with our theorizing about teaching and researching. Informed by feminist post-structural theorizing, where it has been argued that what is crucial is the idea that resistance can begin in private when women negotiate, manipulate, and often subvert systems of domination they encounter, this report explores the usefulness of the concept of subversion in understanding our ways of being in teaching and research.

Gale Smith , PhD, University of British Columbia
School District No. 36 (Surrey)
e-mail: marygs@interchange.ubc.ca

Reflections Regarding Responses to Questions about Home Economics in Canada and Africa

Lila E. Engberg

Participatory action research was the method selected in order to engage professional partners and other home economists in Canada and Africa in questioning, searching, reflecting, and reformulating what to do "better" in the practice of home economics. The two-year project received funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, in order to complement the 1995-97 IDRC project underway in Kenya, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Three research teams met in Uganda in April, 1997, and in Montreal in November, 1997, as well as in the home areas of each member of the team: Maria Mayan (Edmonton) with Dorothy Rombo-Odero (Kenya), Áine Humble (Prince Edward Island) with Dorothy Jobolingo (Zimbabwe), and, in order to include francophones, Agathe Gagné-Collard (Québec) with Marie Louise Wandji (Cameroon). A model for home economics developed by Murray and examined by a group in Kenya, and the mission statements developed provided an initial framework for questioning.

The paper describes the procedures used, reflections on the procedures, and the outcomes. Of particular concern in Canada is the understanding of members of CHEA International Development Committees and educators. The researchers suggest more attention be paid to developing a shared mission for home economics and to integrating technical, communicative and emancipatory ways of knowing and acting for improving the relevancy of development interventions, both in Canada and Africa.

Lila E. Engberg, Retired, University of Guelph
e-mail: lengberg@uoguelph.ca

KRAFT CANADA INC. UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP ($1,500)

ELIGIBILITY:

Applicant must be:

- Canadian citizen or landed immigrant
- Third or fourth year student (for the fall of '99) enrolled in a home economics / consumer / foods related program at a university offering a home economics perspective, approved by the Canadian Home Economics Association.

AWARDING OF SCHOLARSHIPS:

Applicants who satisfy the award criteria are evaluated on the basis of their involvement, interest in foods and nutrition, leadership, volunteer activities, scholarship, and their potential contribution to the profession of home economics.

APPLICATION PROCESS:

Completed applications must be postmarked no later than **31 March.** Applicants will be notified of the Awards Committee decision by May 15.

Application forms are available through faculty offices, or from CHEA.

September 1998

UNE BOURSE D'ÉTUDES DE PREMIER CYCLE - KRAFT CANADA INC. (1 500 $)

ADMISSIBILITÉ:

- Être citoyen canadien ou résident permanent
- Être étudiant de troisième ou quatrieme année (en automne '99) inscrit à un programme de premier cycle relatif à l'économie familiale, à la nutrition ou à la consommation, donné par une université offrant une perspective de l'économie familiale et approuvé par l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale.

ATTRIBUTION DES BOURSES:

Toutes les candidats qui satisfont aux critères de la bourse seront évalués en fonction, de leur engagement, de leur intérêt à l'égard de l'alimentation et de la nutrition, de leur leadership, de leurs activités de bénévolat, des bourses déjà reçues et de leur contribution potentielle à la profession d'économiste familiale.

SOUMISSION DES CANDIDATURES:

Toutes les demandes dûment remplies doivent parvenir à l'ACd'EF au plus tard le **31 mars**, le cachet de la poste faisant foi. Les candidats seront informés de la décision du Comité des prix et bourses au plus tard le 15 mai.

On peut se procurer des formules de demande dans les facultés ou à l'ACd'EF.

Septembre 1998

KRAFT

Canadian Home Economics Association
Association canadienne d'économie familiale
307-151, rue Slater St., Ottawa ON K1P 5H3
Tel: (613) 238-8817 Fax: (613) 238-8972 e-mail: cheagen@web.net

Home Economics and Related Fields
Enrolment Data Collection 1997-98

University Université	Undergraduate Program	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Part-time/ Special	Total
Acadia	Food Service Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Biology/Nutrition	1	1	1	2	0	5
	Nutrition & Dietetics	41	36	36	25	0	138
	Food Science	9	3	11	10	2	35
Alberta	BSc Human Ecology[ac]	27	24	23	28		102
	BSc Home Economics[bd]				2		2
	BSc Nutrition & Food Sciences[a]	39	59	56	49		203
	BSc Food Science[b]				1		1
	BSc Fd. Bus. Mgt.[a]				2		2
	[a] New Program 1993 *[b] Program being phased out* *[c] Includes majors in Consumer Studies, Family Studies, and Textiles, Clothing and Culture* *[d] Includes majors in Clothing & Textiles, Family Studies, and Foods & Nutrition*						
British Columbia	Dietetics	data not available					
	Family Science						
	Home Economics						
	Nutritional Science						
Guelph	Applied Human Nutrition	40	38	33	45	25	181
	Child Studies	40	55	59	40	10	204
	Consumer Studies	-	-	3	7	4	14
	Family & Social Relations	36	32	34	37	13	152
	Gerontology	37	28	19	22	7	113
	No major						
Laval	Baccalaureat en sciences de la consommation	data not available					
	Certificat en Consommation						
	Baccalaureat en Nutrition						
	Baccalaureat en Sciences et technologie des aliments						
	Certificat en Sciences et technologie des aliments						
	Certificat en Innocuite alimentaire						
	Baccalaureat en Genie alimentaire						
Manitoba	Clothing and Textiles	31	12	13	18	n/a	74
	Family Studies	33	25	38	55	n/a	151
	Comprehensive	1	1	3	3	n/a	8
	H. Ecol./Ed. Integrated (yrs.:2-5)	6	6	1	2	n/a	15
	Foods and Nutrition	75	56	48	66	n/a	245
McGill	Human Nutrition	15	13	18	-	1	47
	Dietetics	39	61	62	31	13	206
Memorial	Nutrition	21	50	43	24		138
	Dietetics	8	10	9			27
Moncton	Family Studies	1	7	6	5		19
	Nutrition & Dietetics	30	29	34	27		120
	BA (Family Studies) BEd	2	4	1	1		8

University Université	Undergraduate Program	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Part-time/ Special	Total
Montreal	Nutrition and Dietetics	68	54	46	47	-	215
Mount Saint Vincent	**BHE**						
	Comprehensive						2
	Family Studies						29
	Consumer Policy & Services						2
	Housing & Facility Management						1
	Cooperative Education						
	BSCHE						
	Nutrition						11
	Dietetics	55	46	30	30		161
	Integrated Internship				18		18
New Brunswick	Home Economics Education Concurrent and Consecutive program P.T. DAUS and 12 ch Concentrations						14
Prince Edward Island	Home Economics (Gen. or Comp.) Nutrition & Dietetics	8	6	12	12		38
Ryerson School of Nutrition	B.A.Sc. (Food Nutrition)	90	97	67	94	20	368
Saskatchewan	Nutrition & Dietetics Home Economics Education	29	40	40	39	-	148
St. Francis Xavier	Human Nutrition Mjr.			16	13	1	
	Human Nutrition Adv. Mjr.	35	35	11	11		124
	Human Nutrition Honours					2	
Toronto	Nutrition Sciences Specialists	n/a	n/a*	33	28		61
Brescia College/ Western Ontario	Clothing & Textiles	3	3	-	1		7
	Home Economics (Comp.)	-	2	1	-		3
	Nutrition & Dietetics	59	39	50	33		181
						29	29

**the programmes in Basic Medical Sciences now require that Nutritional Sciences students spend two years attaining an appropriate basis for concentration in Nutritional Sciences in the 3rd and 4th year*

PAST ROOTS
Annie B. Juniper:
Home Economics Pioneer

Contributed by Mary Leah DeZwart

Can you remember the name of your high school home economics teacher? Annie B. Juniper, an early pioneer in Canadian home economics education, was so well known in Victoria, British Columbia, that her obituary took up almost a full column in the *Victoria Daily Colonist* fifteen years after she had last taught there. Between 1904 and 1923, Annie Juniper taught and directed home economics programs in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Annie Juniper taught for six years in England and Wales after graduating from the Norfolk and Norwich School of Household Science (Gillett, 1981). Her first Canadian appointment, after her arrival in Canada in 1904, was as Domestic Science teacher at the Macdonald School in Middleton, Nova Scotia. After two years at Middleton School, Annie Juniper moved to another Macdonald school, Hillsboro Consolidated, in Prince Edward Island.

The Macdonald schools were part of the Macdonald-Robertson education movement. The movement reflected the increasing need for an educated workforce while maintaining the agricultural base and providing meaningful educational experiences. It brought manual training to Canadian schoolchildren starting in 1900 (Sutherland, 1976). Domestic science was initiated for the most part to give the girls something to do while the boys did manual training.

Annie Juniper became Head of Household Science at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, in 1908. Juniper made a unique contribution to the Macdonald College student publication, *The Trifolium,* in the form of a wry article entitled "A Week in the Apartment":

> What moments of perturbation the above words mean to many of the household science students who have to spend one week as part of their training, doing, with another girl, all the work and cooking for a household of four people....
>
> Funny experiences? Why of course we have. It is always on Monday that clean cloths are soiled by the smutty underside of dishes. The black ring in the cloth all week is a perpetual reminder. Sometimes we get soup which resembles pudding, or peas that arrive in a bath of water, or toast that requires nut-crackers. But as an offset it is only fair to say we have more good meals than bad ones, and after all it is beginners we train, not chefs. Towards the end of the week the bills of fare would lead one to conclude the students began to believe in the simple life as far as food is concerned, for we get rissoles in which it is an interesting puzzle to find the meat. It is evident they begin to realize the value of money and its limits. In the Apartment we see how the lectures and laboratory work has been assimilated by a student and how far they have made her self reliant. (Juniper, 1909)

Annie Juniper resigned from Macdonald College in 1910 in order to take a position as the first Director of Household Science at the Manitoba Agricultural College in Winnipeg. Here she initiated the first household science short courses. The educational focus was on "practical and systematic training in the business of homemaking" (Wilson, 1966, p. 39.) A member of the 1910 class reported the extent to which Juniper stressed the practical application of management: "I remember [her] saying in one of her lectures that if she could visit the girls in their own homes in later years and inspect their garbage cans, she would be able to tell what type of homemakers they were" (Wilson, 1966, p. 41).

In Manitoba, Annie Juniper's work began to extend into the community. At the request of W. J. Black, President of the Manitoba Agricultural College, she and her colleague Margaret Kennedy travelled throughout Manitoba, lecturing and demonstrating on home economics topics and organizing home economics societies (Wilson, 1966, p. 141). In 1910 they visited twenty-three communities, starting with Morris, Manitoba, and succeeded in forming seventeen such groups.

Annie Juniper was the founding president of the Manitoba Home Economics Association, inaugurated on January 28, 1911 (Wilson, 1966, p. 178). Members of this group were instrumental in calling an organizing convention in 1939 which resulted in the formation of the Canadian Home Economics Association.

Annie Juniper left Manitoba for British Columbia in 1911 where she was appointed Domestic Science Supervisor for the Victoria School Board. One of her major achievements in British Columbia was the authoring of the first textbook for home economics, *The Girls' Home Manual,* in 1913.

During the First World War, Annie Juniper felt her presence was needed at home in England and she returned to help. She came back to Victoria after the war and instructed several summer school sessions for home economics teachers. Her last overseas venture was to teach home economics in New Zealand. Juniper returned to England permanently in 1923 as Principal of the Leeds College of Housecraft.

A vacation visit by Annie Juniper to Victoria in 1926 received front page headlines:

continued on page 103

RACINES DU PASSÉ

Annie B. Juniper :

Pionnier de l'économie familiale

Contribuée par Mary Leah DeZwart
Traduit par Erin Milligan DeZwart

Peux-tu te souvenir de le nom de ta professeure de l'économie familiale de l'école secondaire? Un pionnier primitif de l'économie familiale canadienne, Annie B. Juniper était si bien-su à Victoria en Colombie-Britannique que sa nécrologie a pris presque toute une colonne dans le *Victoria Daily Colonist* 15 ans après qu'elle avait enseigné. Entre 1904 et 1923 Annie Juniper enseignait et directait l'économie familiale en Nouvelle-Écosse, Québec, Manitoba, l'Île-du-Prince-Edouard, et la Colombie-Britannique.

Avant d'arriver au Canada en 1904, Annie Juniper enseignait six ans en Angleterre et en Wales après de graduer de l'école de science domestique de Norfolk et Norwich (Gillett, 1981). Son premier emploi Canadien était comme professeure des sciences domestiques à un de les écoles Macdonald à Middleton en Nouvelle-Ecosse. Les écoles Macdonald faisaient partie du mouvement d'education Macdonald-Robertson qui a apporté la formation manuel aux élèves canadiens en commençant en 1900 (Sutherland, 1976). La science domestique a commencé premièrement pour donner aux filles quelquechose à faire pendant que les garçons faisaient le travail et l'entraînement manuel. La mouvement réflètait le besoin augmentant pour une classe ouvrière cultivé, tandis de maintenir les conditions agriculturels et en donnant des experiences educationnels importants.

Après deux ans à l'école Middleton, Annie Juniper a déménagé à l'école Hillsboro Consolidated à l'Île-du-Prince-Edouard. L'engagement suivant de mlle Juniper était comme directrice au collège Macdonald, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Québec, en 1908. Juniper a fait un contribution unique au collège Macdonald avec une colonne tordu dans le journal étudiant *The Trifolium* titré «A Week in the Apartment» :

> Quelles impressions de moments de perturbation font les mots en haut aux étudiantes d'économie familiale, qui doivent passer une semaine comme partie de leur entraînement, avec une partenaire, tout le travail et cuisine pour un ménage de quatre personnes....
>
> Expériences comiques? Mais oui. C'est toujours sur lundi que le torchon propre est souillé par le dessous niéllé de la vaisselle. L'anneau noir sur le torchon est un rappel perpetuel. Parfois on obtien un consommé qui ressemble le pudding, ou des pois qui arrivent dans un bain d'eau, ou le toast qui exige un casse-noisettes. Mais pluparts il faut dire qu'on a plus de bons repas que mauvaises, et on entraîne des débutants, non pas des chefs. Vers la fin de la semaine les menus menent soi-même à concluer que les étudiantes commenceraient à penser dans la vie simple à propos de la sujet de la nourriture, parce qu'on reçoit des rissoles qui sont une énigme quand on cherche la viande. Il est manifeste que les élèves commencent à réaliser la valeur de l'argent et ses limites. Dans l'apartement on voit comment les conférences et le travail du laboratoire ont assimilés dans les habitudes d'un étudiant et l'ont fait une étudiante assurée. (Juniper, 1909)

Annie Juniper a résigné en 1910 afin de prendre un position comme première directrice d'économie familiale au collège Agriculturel de Manitoba à Winnipeg. Ici elle a initié les premières cours courtes de ménage et de l'économie familiale. Le sujet du but educationnel était de « l'entraînement pratique et sytematique dans l'occupation de l'économie familiale » (Wilson, 1966, p. 39). Une membre de la classe de 1910 a rapporté l'étendue auquel Juniper pesait l'importance de l'application pratique du maniement : «Je souviens que [Annie Juniper] a dit qu'elle pouvait visiter les filles dans leurs maisons quelques ans plus tard et inspecter leurs poubelles, et elle pouvait distinguer quelles sortes de ménagères elles étaient» (Wilson, 1966, p. 41).

En Manitoba, le travail de Annie Juniper commençait d'accroître dans la communauté. Au requête de W.J. Black, directeur du collège Agriculturel de Manitoba, lui et sa collègue Margaret Kennedy ont voyagés partout dans Manitoba, en sermonnant et en démonstrant sur le sujet de l'économie familiale, et en organizant des Sociétés d'économie familiale (Wilson, 1966, p. 141). En 1910 elles ont visités 23 points, et ont sucédés en formant 17 groupes.

Commencé le 28 janvier 1911, Annie Juniper était la directrice fondatrice de l'Association de l'économie familiale de Manitoba (Wilson, 1966, p. 178). Les membres de ce groupe étaient instrumentaux en convoquant un réunion en 1939 pour organiser ce qui a résulté dans l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale.

En 1911 Annie Juniper est partie de Manitoba pour la Colombie-Britannique ou elle a été nommée surveillante des sciences domestiques pour le ministère d'écoles de Victoria. Un de ses achèvements majeures était d'écrire le premier manuel pour l'économie familiale en Colombie-Britannique, le *Girls' Home Manual,* en 1913.

Durant la première guerre mondiale, Annie Juniper sentait qu'on avait besoin de lui en Angleterre et sa retour était un mission d'aide. Elle est revenue après la guerre et a instruit plusiers sessions d'école d'été pour professeures d'économie familiale. Sa dernière traversée était pour instruire l'économie familiale en Nouvelle-Zélande. Juniper est revenue en Angleterre pour une période indéfini en 1923 pour devenir directrice du Collège de ménage de Leeds.

Une visite de vacances à Victoria en 1926 avait lieu sur la première page du journal :

> Une autre instance de l'attraction qu'on trouve dans la posession de Victoria est l'attraction de ses citoyens adoptés et natifs est le retour de mlle A.B. Juniper, pour plusiers ans professeure ou surveillante du science domestique dans les écoles de la cité de Victoria...La travaille splendide de mlle Juniper est trop bien-su pour ceux qui étaient associés avec l'organisation de ce branche d'éducation avant la guerre réquirent rappeller. Un objet-souvenir de son travail qu'on peut- être encore trouver dans les maisons de Victoria dans le forme d'une livre de recettes qui est vu par ses posseurs comme une pièce invaluable et standard. (Former Victoria teacher, 1926, p. 1)

Annie Juniper était souvenu affectueusement après sa morte en décembre, 1933. Son nécrologie sur la page des enfants référait à l'origine de les écoles Macdonald et la contribution exceptionnel de cette pionnière de l'économie familiale (Miss Annie B. Juniper, 1934).

Apparémment, Annie Juniper n'a pas rencontré la même prévention vers les Anglais de les Canadiens que son contemporain, Alice Ravenhill, qui a annoté après 40 ans dans l'éducation canadien : « Mon espérance ardent que mon experience...pouvait trouver une place, n'a jamais matérialisé, pour des raisons privés et public, à mon regret» (Ravenhill, 1951, p. 179).

Dans l'histoire de l'économie familiale, on souvien d'Annie Juniper comme une professeure bien-aimée. Peu femmes dans l'économie familiale ont tenu des positions de responsabilité dans cinq provinces. La practicalité et competence d'Annie Juniper ont solidifiés la place de l'économie familiale au Canada.

Références:

Former Victoria teacher now English principal. (1926, August 26). *Victoria Daily Colonist*, p. 1.

Gillett, Margaret. (1981). *We walked very warily: A history of women at McGill.* Montreal: Eden Press Women's Publications.

Juniper, Annie. (1909). A week in the apartment. *The Trifolium:* Issued by the Students of Macdonald College 1908-1909. Robertson Papers. Special Collections Division. University of British Columbia Library.

Miss Annie B. Juniper: A pioneer teacher. (1934, February 11). *Victoria Daily Colonist*, p. C7

Ravenhill, A. (1951). *Alice Ravenhill: The memoirs of an educational pioneer.* Toronto: Dent.

Sutherland, N. (1976). *Children in English-Canadian society: Framing the twentieth-century consensus.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press. (pp. 182-201).

Wilson, Johanna. (1966). *A history of home economics education in Manitoba.* Masters thesis. University of Manitoba.

---

continued

> Another instance of the attraction which Victoria holds for her adopted as well as her native-born citizens is found in the return here this Summer of Miss A.B. Juniper, for several years teacher or supervisor of domestic science in the Victoria city schools.... Miss Juniper's splendid work in the Victoria schools is too well known to require recalling to the minds of any who were associated with the organization of this branch of education in pre-war days. An enduring souvenir of her connection with the department may still be found in many Victoria homes in the form of a cookbook which is regarded by its owners as a standard and invaluable work. (Former Victoria teacher, 1926, p. 1)

Annie Juniper was still fondly remembered in Victoria after her death in December, 1933. Her obituary on the Children's Page referred to the origin of the Macdonald Schools and to Juniper's exceptional contribution to pioneer home economics (Miss Annie B. Juniper, 1934).

Annie Juniper apparently did not encounter the Canadian prejudice towards the English felt by her contemporary home economist, Alice Ravenhill, who commented after forty years in Canadian education: "My ardent hope that my experience ...might be placed at the service of my new country was never really realized, for reasons personal and public, but always to my deep regret" (Ravenhill, 1951, p. 179).

In the chronicle of home economics education history, Annie Juniper is remembered as a much-loved teacher. Few women in home economics have had positions of responsibility in five Canadian provinces. Annie Juniper's quiet competence and innate practicality solidified the place of home economics education in Canada.

References:

Former Victoria teacher now English principal. (1926, August 26). *Victoria Daily Colonist*, p. 1.

Gillett, Margaret. (1981). *We walked very warily: A history of women at McGill.* Montreal: Eden Press Women's Publications.

Juniper, Annie. (1909). A week in the apartment. *The Trifolium* Issued by the Students of Macdonald College 1908-1909. Robertson Papers Special Collections Division. University of British Columbia Library.

Miss Annie B. Juniper: A pioneer teacher. (1934, February 11). *Victoria Daily Colonist*, p. C7

Ravenhill, A. (1951). *Alice Ravenhill: The Memoirs of an educational pioneer.* Toronto: Dent.

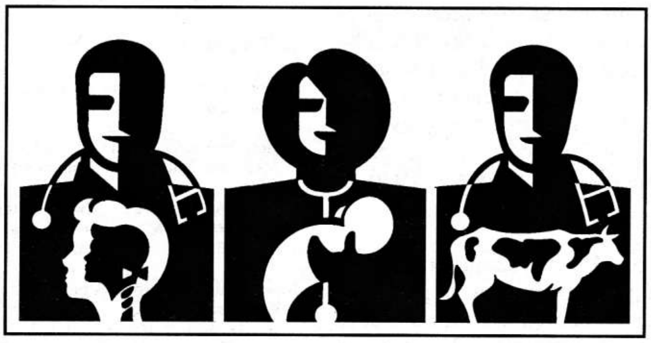
Sutherland, N. (1976). *Children in English-Canadian society: Framing the twentieth-century consensus.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press. (pp. 182-201).

Wilson, Johanna. (1966). *A history of home economics education in Manitoba.* Masters thesis. University of Manitoba.

New Developments...

compiled by ***Janet Menec***

...In Resources



The Impact of Media on Children

MediaWatch is a volunteer organization working to eliminate sexism in the media. Two members, Shari Graydon and Elizabeth Verrall, have written an eight-page publication for parents and teachers of elementary-school-aged children. Entitled *Gender Issues in the Media*, this publication discusses the impact of the media on children. It is available free of charge in English or French.

Contact: MediaWatch National Office, 204 - 517 Wellington St. W., Toronto, ON., M5V 1G1; phone: (416) 408-2065; fax: 416- 408-2069; e-mail: mediawatch@myna.com

L'impact des média sur les enfants

Évaluation-Médias est une organisation bénévole qui s'efforce d'éliminer le sexisme dans les média. Deux membres de cette organisation, Shari Graydon et Elizabeth Verrall, ont rédigé une brochure de huit pages conçues spécialement pour les parents et les enseignants du niveau élémentaire. Intitulée *Le sexisme dans les média*, cette publication gratuite traite de l'impact des média sur les enfants, et est disponible en français et en anglais.

Contacter : MediaWatch/Évaluation-Médias, Bureau national, 517 rue Wellington Ouest, bureau 204, Toronto, ON, M5V 1G1; Téléphone : (416) 408-2065; Télécopieur : 416- 408-2069; Courrier électronique : mediawatch@myna.com

Barley Resources

The Barley Medley is a four-page reference geared to consumers and students. It covers topics such as the nutritional benefits of barley, answers to common questions about barley, and suggestions for cooking with barley, including four recipes. Free copies are available from the Alberta Barley Commission.

Free *Barley Recipe Cards* are also available from the Alberta Barley Commission. This is a four-card set of recipes utilizing pot barley, barley flakes, pearl barley, or barley flour. Recipes are accompanied by nutritional information and Canadian Diabetes Association Food Choice values.

Contact: Alberta Barley Commission, Suite 237, 2116 - 27th Ave. NE, Calgary, AB, T2E 7A6; phone: (403) 291-9111 or 1-800-265-9111; e-mail: abbarley@albertabarley.com; Internet: http://www.albertabarley.com

Coffret pédagogique (français seulement)

L'Institut canadien du sucre a mis au point un coffret pédagogique en français pour les enfants de 10 à 13 ans. Intitulé « *Du soleil jusqu'à moi* », ce coffret contient 15 activités centrées sur le rôle du soleil dans la vie et l'alimentation des jeunes. Gratuit.

Contacter : « Du soleil jusqu'à moi », Programme de communication sur la nutrition, Institut canadien du sucre, 10 rue Bay, bureau 620, Toronto, ON, M5J 2R8; Télécopieur : 416-368-6426; Courrier électronique : info@sugar.ca

Resource Booklet for Home Economists in Québec

A new *Resource Booklet* has been developed by a group of experienced Home Economics teachers for the Secondary 2 (Grade 8) program. It has been designed for use especially by teachers with little or no background in presenting this course, and it is particularly useful due to a lack of an official updated Curriculum Guide for the revised (1995) program and no approved Canadian student textbook. Produced with the support of the Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec, it contains a selection of teaching/learning experiences including a unit on the Cree adapted to the program. The format of the *Resource Booklet* is modular. Cost is $10.00.

Contact: South Shore School Board, 299 Boul. Wilfred Laurier, St. Lambert, Québec, J4R 2V7. Att'n: Heather Hopkins.

The Health of Youth: A Cross-National Survey

In 1996, the World Health Organization (WHO) released a report entitled, *The Health of Youth: A Cross-National Survey*. It details findings from the fourth 24-nation study investigating the Health Attitudes and Behaviours of School-Aged Children. Copies of this report are available at a cost of $53 (US; shipping extra). Contact the address below to inquire about the availability of French language copies.

Contact: Canadian Public Health Association, 1565 Carling Ave., Suite 400, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 8R1.

Manitoba Agriculture Fact Sheets

A series of fact sheets entitled *Balancing the Issues in Agriculture* has been prepared by Home Economists with Manitoba Agriculture. A variety of issues is addressed and include topics such as Organic Production vs Conventional Cropping, Vegetarianism, Body Image and You, and Cholesterol and You.

Two fact sheets related to Family Finances have also been released by the Home Economics section of Manitoba Agriculture. *Family Living Costs: 1998* and *The Cost of Raising a Child: 1998* outline costs for several categories, including food, shelter, home furnishings, clothing, personal care, health care, transportation, child care, and recreation. The family living costs fact sheet includes a supplement for food costs for rural and northern communities.

Contact: Home Economics Section, Manitoba Agriculture, 915 - 401 York Ave., Winnipeg, MB, R3C 0P8.

Electronic Highway

Child & Family Canada is a website developed by the Canadian Child Care Federation. It features 39 national and provincial organizations including The Vanier Institute of the Family, Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Canada, Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children, and Media Awareness Network to list a few. There are 1,000 items on the website which is aimed at parents, children, researchers, students, and child-care workers.
http://www.cfc-efc.ca

Enfant & Famille Canada est un site Web mis au point par la Fédération canadienne des services de garde à l'enfance. Ce site présente 39 organisations nationales et provinciales, parmi lesquelles l'Institut Vanier de la famille, Les Grands Frères et Grandes Soeurs du Canada, la Coalition canadienne pour les droits des enfants, et le Réseau éducation-média, et offre plus de 1 000 rubriques destinées aux parents, aux enfants, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants, et aux éducateurs spécialisés.
Adresse : http://www.cfc-efc.ca

The Beef Information Centre website provides information on the selection, cooking, and nutrient value of beef cuts in addition to answering inquiries. Resources are available for ordering.
http://www.beefinfo.org

Health Promotion Online is a bilingual website established by Health Canada. It offers resources about a wide variety of topics including aging and seniors, cancer, diabetes, family violence prevention, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and workplace health to name but a few.
http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/healthpromotion

Promotion de la santé en direct est un site Web bilingue développé par Santé Canada, qui offre des ressources sur une grande variété de sujets (vieillissement et personnes âgées, cancer, diabète, prévention de la violence familiale, VIH et sida, nutrition et la santé au travail, par exemple).
Adresse : http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/psd/index.html

Logiciels d'économie familiale

L'Association d'économie familiale du Québec a mis au point une série de logiciels d'économie familiale pour ordinateurs IBM et Macintosh. Contactez directement l'Association pour obtenir plus de renseignements.

Contacter : AEFQ, CP 42003, Succursale St-Louis, Sainte-Foy (Qué.), G1W 4Y3.

Video Catalogues

D.E. Visuals has released the Fall 1998 catalogue of educational videos covering a broad range of topics including business, clothing/textiles, fashion merchandising, job searching skills, and graphic arts. Free one-week examination available.

Contact: D.E. Visuals, 3595 N.W. 83rd Ave., Sunrise, Florida, USA, 33351; 1-800-736-6438; fax: 954-741-1746.

Nimco has a series of catalogues for videos, CD-ROMs, software, and other resource materials relating to Family and Consumer Sciences, Entrepreneurship, and Graphic Communications.

Contact: Paula Jones, Special Sales and Quotation Director, Nimco, PO Box 9, 102 Hwy 81 N, Calhoun, Kentucky, USA, 42327; 1-800-962-6662; Internet: http://www.nimco.inc.com

... In Products

Commercial Hemp Fibre Production in Canada

As of 1998, Canadian farmers are able to apply for a licence to grow hemp fibre commercially. Bill C-8 was amended to exclude mature stalks and fibre from the category of regulated substances and Health Canada established a licensing system for hemp fibre production. It is hoped that hemp crops will be a viable alternative for farmers who previously relied on tobacco crops. Harvesting and fibre separation machinery is currently being developed by a London, Ontario, manufacturer. In the near future, look for hemp fibres and fabrics in a wide range of end uses such as garments, ropes, tarpaulins, carpets, geotextiles, and automotive interiors.

Source: "Canadian Commercial Hemp Industry Ready for Take-Off" by Douglas Cariou, *Canadian Textile Journal, 115*(1), January/February 1998, p. 8. Quebec: Textile Technology Centre.

Sucralose Receives US Approval

Sucralose, a low-calorie sweetener created from sugar and available in Canada since 1991 under the brand name Splenda®, has been granted approval for use in the United States. Splenda® was previously available in 27 countries. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has now given approval for sucralose to be used in 15 food and beverage categories.

Contact: Joan Endersby; phone (416)361-3331; e-mail: oneill@extraordinary.on.ca

... In Trends

1997 Shipments in the Canadian Textile Industry

Figures released by Statistics Canada continue to document the importance of the Canadian textile industry to the Canadian economy. Combined shipments of primary textiles and textile products for 1997 increased by 7.4% over 1996 shipments. Individually, shipments in the primary textiles and textile products sectors surpassed those for all other Canadian manufacturing sectors.

Exports by Canadian textile manufacturers in 1997 were $400 million higher than in the previous year. These exports were primarily to the US market. However, shipments to the Canadian market continue to represent the largest portion of sales for the textile industry and these shipments also increased in 1997.

Source: "The Year in Review" by Eric Barry, *Canadian Textile Journal, 115*(2), March/April 1998, p. 38. Quebec: Textile Technology Centre.

Ventes de l'industrie textile canadienne en 1997

Les chiffres publiés par Statistique Canada continuent à prouver l'importance de l'industrie textile canadienne dans l'économie du Canada. Les ventes combinées de textiles de base et de produits textiles en 1997 ont augmenté de 7,4 % par rapport à 1996. Individuellement, les ventes des secteurs textiles de base et produits textiles ont dépassé celles de tous les autres secteurs canadiens de fabrication.

En 1997, les fabricants de textiles canadiens ont vendu 400 millions de dollars de produits de plus que l'année précédente, principalement en direction du marché américain. Les ventes sur le marché canadien continuent toutefois à représenter le plus gros chiffre d'affaires de l'industrie textile, et ces ventes ont aussi augmenté en 1997.

Source : " The Year in Review " par Eric Barry, *Canadian Textile Journal, 115*(2), mars/avril 1998, p. 38. Québec : Centres des technologies textiles.

Food For Thought

A 1996 survey found that 40 percent of Americans believe that homemade meals are too much work. Once the backbone of everyday meals, homemade items in the future will probably be prepared for special occasions. Even the notion of homemade meals has changed in the minds of consumers. Whereas, once, homemade meals were those made using unprocessed ingredients, today, consumers think "homemade" refers to cooking with prepackaged ingredients or kits.

Source: "What's Cooking?" by A. Elizabeth Sloan, *Food Technology, 51*(9), Sept. 1997, p. 32.

...In Ideas

New Definition for Fat

Nutrition Canada has revised its definition of total fat to be used in determining nutrition labelling and nutrient content. This revision brings the definition in line with what is used in the United States. Fat is to be calculated as the total lipid fatty acids expressed as triglycerides.

Source: *Meat Probe, 14*(2), Summer 1997.

Une nouvelle définition du terme « matière grasse »

Nutrition Canada a révisé sa définition du terme « matière grasse totale » qui doit être utilisée pour indiquer le contenu nutritionnel d'un produit sur l'étiquette d'emballage. Cette révision aligne la définition du terme avec celle de son équivalent américain. La matière grasse totale doit être calculée comme la somme totale des acides gras lipidiques, exprimée en triglycérides.

Source: *Meat Probe, 14*(2), été 1997.

Internet jargon

"Intranet" refers to an internet system within a particular company. An intranet is useful for facilitating communication within the organization and may include information such as the corporate directory, scheduling, employee guidelines, and stock information.

An "extranet" is a system connecting one company's intranet with the intranet(s) of suppliers. This makes it possible to track supplies and shipments.

Source: "Internet Insights" by Teri Ross in *Canadian Apparel, 22*(5), Sept/Oct 1998, p. 38. Ottawa: The Canadian Apparel Federation.

...In Benefits for Members

Rabais sur l'électroménager

Les membres de l'ACd'EF ont droit à un rabais de 25 $ à 150$ lors de l'achat d'un nouvel appareil électroménager Maytag ou Jenn-Air. Pour obtenir ce rabais, envoyez une copie de votre carte d'abonné et une copie de la facture dans les 30 jours qui suivent l'achat, à l'adresse suivante :

Maytag Company
Consumer Education
One Dependability Square
Newton, 50208, USA

Source : *Ensemble*, mai 1998. Association québécoise d'économie familiale.

Appliance Rebate

CHEA members are eligible for a rebate of between $25 and $150 on the purchase of a new Maytag or Jenn-Air appliance. To request the rebate, send a copy of your current membership card and a copy of the bill of sale within 30 days of the purchase date to:

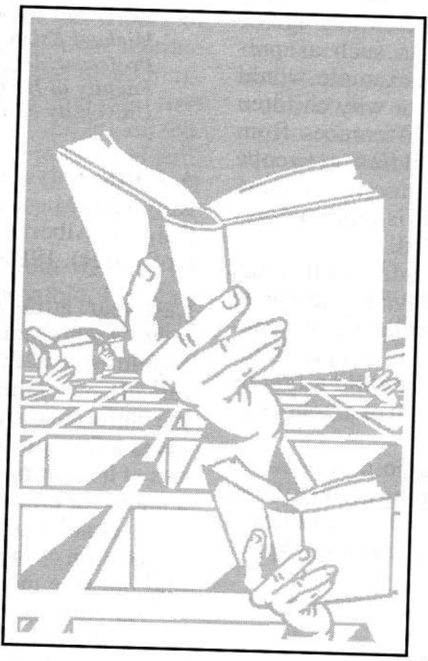
Maytag Company
Consumer Education
One Dependability Square
Newton, 50208, USA

Source: *Ensemble*, May 1998. Quebec Home Economics Association.

Just bowling...
5
PARTICIPACTION®
Moving Your Way · Every Day

Book Reviews

compiled by Nelma I. Fetterman



The Welfare State in Canada by Raymond B. Blake, Penny E. Brigden, and J. Frank Strain, eds. (1997). Concord, Ontario: Irwin Publishing, 270 pages. $26.75 (paperback). ISBN 0-7725-2397-5.

This volume is a collection of papers which were first delivered at a conference at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick. The content of the conference, and the book, by Canadian experts in the field focuses on issues in the current debate over social welfare and public policy. Each of the three parts of the book — "Understanding Change," "Change in Historical Perspective," and "Implications for Change" — is introduced by a short section which pulls the viewpoints together. This makes the book a cohesive resource on the topic, avoiding the pitfall of these types of collections that often appear disjointed and not a comprehensive review of the issues. The editors have also ensured that the book is readable by reducing the variations in style of the individual contributors.

Canadians have always had high regard for their social welfare programs. Their origin and adaptation over the years make fascinating reading. In this book, the authors give a historical background of our social safety net including charitable giving, pension reform, and federal/provincial relations. The situation in the 1990s is also reviewed, with emphasis on the political and economic environments, including the effect of current policies such as the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST), measures to reduce child poverty, and the federal/provincial allocation of responsibility for service delivery.

There are some useful graphs and tables, although some are not as current as they might be and many chapters are not illustrated even though the data is available. Each individual paper is well-documented with an extensive bibliography which would be helpful for those wishing to explore the background literature and government policy. There is, however, no overall index.

The most interesting section of the book deals with the future prospects for our social welfare system. Various authors discuss how circumstances such as globalization and possible Quebec separation will affect the welfare state, and the book includes a good discussion of new initiatives such as child care vouchers, a revised and more progressive taxation system, income support mechanisms, and the best social policy of all, more work for those who can and want to work.

This excellent volume would be a useful book of readings for a senior course in Family Studies at the high-school level or for a university course. It is also interesting reading for the average citizen wanting a background on the basic principles and the family context for our current social welfare policy debate.

Reviewed by:
Ruth E. Berry, PhD, PHEc
Dean, Faculty of Human Ecology
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Questions Children Ask & How to Answer Them by Miriam Stoppard. (1997). Toronto: Random House of Canada, 96 pages (hardcover). ISBN: 0-679-30862-8.

This book's purpose is to provide parents with a framework within which to answer young children's questions. These can be straightforward but disarming at times. Miriam Stoppard discusses the importance of developing mutual trust, encouraging a healthy dialogue, picking the right answer based on a child's age, and preparing one's answers ahead of time. Questions are divided into five sections: sex and birth, the unknown, relationships, differences, and safety and health. Each section lists from three to thirteen questions, dealing with a variety of topics such as the meaning of divorce, sex, masturbation, God, bullies, why people have different skin colours, the challenge of making friends, and having to eat meat. Suggested answers are based on four age groups: ages 2-4, 4-6, 6-8, and 8-11. No reason is given for the choice of these age groups. However, the author notes that parents will also want to tailor their answers, based on their individual understanding of their own child.

Suggested responses, in general, reflect an authoritative view of parenting, but some answers reflect a more permissive parenting style. At times it is not clear which responses are based on research and which are based on the author's personal opinion (e.g., letting young children sip wine if they are curious, or teaching them a "retaliate once and run" technique when faced with bullies).

Occasionally incorrect terminology is used ("tummy" instead of "uterus" and "gender" instead of "sex"). However, the book is effective in clarifying misconceptions such as the incorrect belief that children will have sex as soon as they learn what it is and how it is done. Most importantly, it emphasizes that "children whose early questions have been ignored or deflected are more likely to cut themselves off when really difficult questions arise" (p. 7).

My main concern about this book is that answers are based on arbitrarily defined age groups rather than providing readers with a rudimentary background in child development (physical, cognitive, social, or moral development) which would help them understand why they need to adjust their answer based on the child's age or maturity level. Developmental concepts such as pre-operational thinking and egocentrism, for example, would help explain why children are "literal" or why children under age six are only interested in differences from themselves. Information on ways that children try to cope with stressful situations, e.g., problem-focused coping versus emotion-based coping, and what is more helpful or less effective would also be beneficial.

I would supplement this book with additional information on child development, and advise parents to interpret answers based on their particular family context. For example, parents might choose to not give their 7-year-old child a taste of alcohol if their child might be genetically vulnerable toward metabolism of alcohol due to a family history of alcoholism.

In conclusion, this book is a starting point for parents who are looking for assistance with helping their children understand themselves and the world. With additional information it could become more of a learning experience for parents as well as for children.

Reviewed by:
Áine M. Humble, MSc (FLE), PHEc
Lecturer, Department of Family & Nutritional Sciences
University of Prince Edward Island
Charlottetown, PEI

The Road to Retirement: Demographic and Economic Changes in the 90's by Grant Schellenberg. (1994). Ottawa: Centre for International Statistics/Canadian Council on Social Development, 134 pages (softcover). ISBN 0-888-1042-7-8.

This book is based on Statistics Canada's 1991 Survey on Ageing and Independence. The author provides an interesting account of the historical changes that resulted in the implementation of retirement in the post-war welfare state. It is only since the mid-sixties that 65 was formally recognized in Canada as the start of old age with eligibility for the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans.

The author traces how early retirements are becoming an increasing phenomenon. Involuntary retirements are due largely to restructuring and downsizing although there is an increasing trend to retire in the early fifties. The latter is carried out by the more financially secure who consider quality of life a major reason.

While many of the topics discussed in this book are pertinent to the current early retirement phenomenon, the economic environment has changed substantially since its publication. Because this survey was conducted seven years ago, other current trends were not examined, including a greater move to small businesses run out of the home. This trend is due to a combination of factors, such as loss of jobs and downsizing or women trying to find different lifestyles as an alternative to the traditional workforce model by combining family and work at home. The advent of the computer allows people with computer literacy to work from the home instead of having to commute to the office every day.

In spite of this criticism, this is a very useful book that provides considerable insight as to statistics related to early retirement. It will be interesting to see how these trends develop into the 21st century.

Reviewed by:
Michael Eskin, PhD
Professor, Department of Foods and Nutrition
Faculty of Human Ecology
University of Manitoba

A Baltic Odyssey: War and Survival by Jürgen von Rosen and Martha von Rosen; Elvi Whittaker, ed. (1995). Calgary, Alberta: University of Calgary Press, 320 pages (softcover). ISBN 1-895176-24-7.

Last year, at the Congress of Learned Societies, a publisher's representative handed me this book, saying, "You should review this." I wondered why. Then I read and reread each of the accounts in *A Baltic Odyssey* and found the unfolding stories equally fascinating. Each author gives a first-person and eyewitness account of the realities of lives entangled in war and its aftermath; both show a talent for creating and conserving family under impossible conditions. This review is only a very sketchy suggestion of these narratives that "... praise family unity and inscribe memories of home."

As early as medieval times, a German community came into being in the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The history of this ethnic minority, known as the Baltic Germans, is itself a story of recurring displacement, including exile to Siberia. In 1939, when Russia entered World War II allied with Germany, Hitler recalled these Baltic Germans. The family of Martha and Jürgen von Rosen was relocated to manage a farm in western Poland, recently confiscated by Germany.

The authors tell of two parallel and separate journeys from Poland to final family reunion in Germany. Maps of the routes followed by Martha and by Jürgen, illustrations including family photographs, and an index and bibliography are helpful in following the ins and outs of their odyssey. Editor Elvi Whittaker became friends with the von Rosen family at the end of their odyssey when, in 1951, they immigrated to British Columbia.

Jürgen, conscripted into the German forces in Italy in 1942, was taken prisoner-of-war in May 1945. Finally in March, 1946, he escaped from a farm in France through Germany to Bavaria and reunion with his family. He writes of his daily survival concerns: his water canteen, his penknife and his precious hidden stub of a pencil, needle and thread to mend his clothing, finding straw for bedding, the condition of his feet and shoes. His story is recounted in his diary, kept faithfully although strictly forbidden, in all the various prison camps to which he was moved. It was written in tiny script on any scrap of paper, even very rough gray toilet paper, and eventually laboriously recopied into a series of notebooks.

Martha's narratives were reconstructed from her notes, letters, and recollections still vivid a half century later.

Her account begins on Christmas Eve, 1944, on the farm in western Poland. This domestic scene is in marked contrast to the violence and hardship to follow. Less than a month later, Martha and her group of family, relatives, and friends were forced to join other "enemy" Germans and flee. Pursued by the Russians advancing from the East, she travelled with horse and wagon, on horseback, on foot, and occasionally by train, from April to October, 1945.

Martha's reality, the editor notes, differed from her husband's. Faced with endless tasks, she required extraordinary resourcefulness to confront "the terrors of war and the planning and cunning needed to orchestrate a complicated flight" and make a home out of nothing. This is summed up in Martha's own words after their first week on the road: "By now we were very well organized. Each member of our group had his or her job to perform. I always looked for a stable first [for the horses] ... and then started worrying about warmth, food, and bedding. Beds were always rare and often filthy. ... There was usually plenty of straw, and our good fortune was that we carried all our bedding. ... Whenever possible, I cooked potatoes after supper. These could be fried immediately at our next stopping place or ... eaten cold. We were endlessly grateful for having brought our own provisions. Frequently we found cows left behind, and I was able to fill, and refill, our big milk can."

Historical events, abstract and distant, become real through stories like these of being uprooted and chased from wealth to poverty, surviving under suspicion, evading detection, using every imaginable human skill, and showing "courage against all odds." History gains a human face. We relate to the protagonists as women, men, mothers, fathers, daughters, wives. As home economists striving individually and collectively for family well-being, we realize the meaning of being displaced from home whether as a result of war, political decisions, or natural disaster. We realize the need to say a collective "no" to those who would trash human skills and to power-hungry politically motivated actors who disrupt and devastate a people. Martha, Jürgen and their family survived. Others did not.

Reviewed by:
J. Estelle Reddin, Retired Professor
Department of Home Economics
University of Prince Edward Island
Charlottetown

FEDERATED WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP ($2,500)

ELIGIBILITY

Applicant must be:

- an international student from a CIDA-eligible country
- studying at an Ontario university
- planning to return to their home country to work in development of human potential
- either a graduate or undergraduate student

AWARDING OF SCHOLARSHIP

Applications which satisfy the award criteria will be evaluated on excellence in scholastic achievement, leadership, and professional potential.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Completed applications must be postmarked no later than **January 15.** Applicants will be notified of the decision of the Awards Committee by April 30.

BOURSE INTERNATIONALE DU FEDERATED WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO (2 500$)

CRITÈRES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

La candidate ou le candidat doit :

- être une étudiante étrangère ou un étudiant étranger d'un pays admissible de 'ACDI
- être inscrite ou inscrit dans une université de l'Ontario
- prévoir retourner dans son pays d'origine et travailler dans un domaine qui développe le potential humain
- faire des études supérieures ou des études de premier cycle

ATTRIBUTION DE LA BOURSE

Les candidatures qui satisfont aux critères seront évaluées en fonction de l'excellence du rendement scolaire, du leadership, et du potential professionel de la personne.

MODALITÉS

Toutes les personnes inéressées doivent envoyer leur candidature au plus tard le **15 janvier,** le cachet de la poste faisant foi. Elles seront informées de la décision du Comité des prix et bourses avant le 30 avril.

Canadian Home Economics Association
Association canadienne d'économie familiale
307-151, rue Slater St., Ottawa ON K1P 5H3
Tel: (613) 238-8817 Fax: (613) 238-8972 E-mail: cheagen@web.net

CHEA Scholarships for Graduate Study

Eligibility Criteria

Applicant must be:

- Canadian Citizen or landed immigrant
- member of the Canadian Home Economics Association
- graduate (or course equivalency) in home economics, human ecology, or consumer studies. (Additional requirements are noted in individual scholarship descriptions.)
- proof of acceptance to a higher academic degree program

Individuals may apply for a maximum of 2 scholarships and are reminded to read the accompanying descriptions carefully to determine which are best matched to the applicant.

Previous CHEA scholarship winners are eligible to reapply for awards, provided they continue to be enrolled in graduate study.

Unsuccessful applicants may reapply for the same or different awards in future years. Files are not kept, so a new application must be submitted each time.

Awarding of Scholarships

Applications which satisfy the eligibility criteria are evaluated on the basis of scholarship, professionalism, career plans, references, and financial need.

Applicants will be notified of the decision of the Awards Committee by **April 30th**. Funds are released to winners once it has been confirmed that they are registered in their respective programs.

Application Process

Completed applications must be postmarked no later than **January 15**.

Application forms are available through the faculty offices or from CHEA

Canadian Home Economics Association
Association canadienne d'économie familiale
307-151 Slater St.
Ottawa, ON K1P 5H3
Tel: (613)238-8817 Fax: (613)238-8972
e-mail: cheagen@web.net

doctoral study $3,000.*	**Fiftieth Anniversary Scholarship** Commemorates the 50th Anniversary of CHEA. Applicant must have been a CHEA member for at least 2 years.
graduate study $3,000.*	**Silver Jubilee Scholarship** Commemorates the 25th Anniversary of CHEA.
graduate study $3,000.*	**Mary A. Clarke Memorial Scholarship** Established as a tribute to Mary Clarke, a valued member of CHEA and 1952-54 president.
graduate study (foods) $1,000.	**Nestlé Canada Scholarship** Selection based on previously described general criteria, and on intention of the applicant to pursue a career in the food industry. Presented by Nestlé Canada Inc.
graduate study $1,000.	**Robin Hood Multifoods Scholarship** Preference is given to an individual planning a career in business, consumer service (foods), or foodservice management. Presented by Robin Hood Multifoods Inc.
Masters of Education $5,000.	**Ruth Binnie Scholarship** (two awards) For a graduate in home economics or home economics education who holds a professional teaching certificate and has a high commitment to the teaching profession and home economics education. First consideration will be given to full-time students; awards to part-time students will be prorated. In addition to the general criteria for awards, consideration will be given to contribution toward home economics education in junior or senior high school, and potential in the education field. Established through the generosity of the late Ruth Binnie, Halifax, to provide quality home economics education in Canada.

*** The actual value of these scholarships may vary depending on interest and investment revenue in 1998 -1999.**

September 1998

ACd'EF Bourses d'études supérieures

Critères d'admissibilité

Pour être admissible, il faut:

- être citoyenne canadienne ou résident permanent
- être membre de l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale
- avoir un diplôme (ou les cours équivalents) en économie familiale, écologie humaine ou études des consommateurs (voir les autres exigences propre à chacune des bourses)
- présenter une attestation d'inscription à un programme d'études supérieures

Les personnes intéressées peuvent s'inscrire à 2 bourses au maximum. On leur conseille de lire attentivement les descriptions ci-contre pour choisir les bourses qui répondent le mieux à leurs besoins.

Les personnes qui ont déjà reçu une bourse d'études de l'ACd'EF peuvent poser à nouveau leur candidature si elles sont encore inscrites à des études supérieures. Celles dont la candidature n'a pas été retenue peuvent postuler la même bourse ou d'autres bourses les années suivantes. Nous ne conservons pas les dossiers; il faut donc soumettre une nouvelle demand chaque fois.

Attribution des bourses

Les demandes qui répondent aux critères sont évaluées en fonction des bourses déjà reçues, du professionalisme, des plans de carrière, des références. et des besoins financiers.

Le Comité des prix et bourses fera connaître sa décision au plus tard le 30 avril. Les personnes sélectionnées recevront l'argent après confirmation de leur inscription dans leurs programmes respectifs.

Modalités de demande

La formule de demande dûment remplie doit être envoyée au plus tard le **15 janvier**, le cachet de la poste faisant foi.

On peut se procurer les formules dans les facultés ou à l'ACd'EF.

Canadian Home Economics Association
Association canadienne d'économie familiale
151, rue Slater - bureau 307, Ottawa (ON) K1P 5H3
Téléphone: (613)238-8817; Télécopieur: (613)238-8972; Courrier électronique : cheagen@web.net

Doctorat *3 000.$	**Bourse du Cinquantenaire** En l'honneur du cinquantième anniversaire de l'ACd'EF. Les candidats doivent avoir été membres de l'ACd'EF au moins deux ans.
2e et 3e cycles *3 000.$	**Bourse du Vingt-cinquième anniversaire** En l'honneur du vingt-cinquième anniversaire de l'ACd'EF.
2e et 3e cycles *3 000.$	**Bourse commémorative Mary A. Clarke** Offerte en l'honneur de Mary Clarke, membre éminent de l'ACd'EF et présidente de 1952 à 1954.
2e et 3e cycles (alimentation) 1 000.$	**Bourse des Entreprises Nestlé Canada** La sélection est faite d'après les critères décrits ci-contre et l'intention de le candidat de faire carrière dans l'industrie de l'alimentaion. Décernée par les Entreprises Nestlé Canada.
2e et 3e cycles 1 000.$	**Bourse Robin Hood Multifoods** La préférence ira à une personne qui veut faire carrière dans les affaires, le service aux consommateurs (alimentation) ou la gestion de services alimentaires. Décernée par Robin Hood Multifoods Inc.
Maîtrise en éducation 5 000. $	**Bourse Ruth Binnie** (2 bourses) Destinée à une personne diplômée en économie familiale ou éducation à l' économie familiale, détentrice d'un certificat d'enseignement professionel et très intéressé par l' enseignement de la profession et l' éducation à l' économie familiale. La préférence ira d'abord aux étudiantes à plein temps. Les bourses offertes aux étudiantes à temps partiel seront ajustées proportionnellement. En plus des critères généraux indiqués pour les bourses, le Comité tiendra compte des contributions de la candidate à l'enseignement de l'économie familiale dans les écoles publiques et de son apport possible dans le domaine de l'éducation. La bourse est décernée grâce à la générosité de feu Ruth Binnie (Halifax) pour une éducation de qualité en économie familiale au Canada.

***La valeur réelle de ces bourses peut varier selon l'intérêt et le revenu de placement de 1998-1999.**

Septembre 1998

Information for Contributors to *Canadian Home Economics Journal*

The *Canadian Home Economics Journal* publishes articles from home economists and others who share their interest in promoting the well-being of individuals and families. The article should address current vital issues for families and home economics/human ecology; contribute to knowledge and understanding of some area related to home economics; encourage thought and reflection on the part of the reader; and present subject matter that is accurate, up-to-date, and supported by good references and logical reasoning. Submission of a paper to the *Journal* implies that the paper is original and has not been published or currently submitted for publication elsewhere. Manuscripts will be accepted in either English or French. Letters to the Editor are welcome. Manuscripts for General and Research Articles should not exceed 3500 words. Submissions for other sections of the *Journal* range from 500-1500 words.

Manuscripts should be prepared according to detailed instructions to authors obtainable from the Editorial Committee. Some general guidelines for manuscript preparation are:

- Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced on one side of 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper, with margins of at least one inch, both sides, top and bottom.
- Do not right justify.
- Give citations in the body of the text by author's surname(s), date, and pages cited.
- Tables, figures, and illustrations, if included, should be significant to the content of the article and clearly presented, each on a separate page.
- Send three copies of the manuscript (four copies of a Research Article) with Abstract in both English and French, Biographical Note, and Reference List to

CHEJ Editorial Committee
Home Economics Publishing Collective UPEI
Department of Home Economics
University of Prince Edward Island
Charlottetown, P. E. I. C1A 4P3

If the manuscript has been produced on a computer or word processor, you will be asked to send a disc once your paper has been accepted for publication.

All articles are read by the editors and may be submitted for peer or external review. The Editor reserves the right to make editorial changes and will consult the author(s) whenever possible.

Deadlines for submission:

15 September for Winter issue
15 December for Spring issue
1 March for Summer issue
15 June for Fall issue

Information à l'intention des collaborateurs de la *Revue canadienne d'économie familiale*

La *Revue canadienne d'économie familiale* publie des articles signés par des spécialistes en économie familiale ou d'autres personnes qui s'intéressent à la promotion du bien-être personnel ou familial. Les articles doivent traiter d'un sujet d'actualité essentiel à la vie des familles, d'économie familiale ou d'écologie humaine, doivent aider à connaître et à comprendre un domaine relié à l'économie familiale, doivent inviter le lecteur à réfléchir, doivent présenter une information exacte et à jour et doivent être étayés par des sources valables et un raisonnement logique. La soumission d'un article implique que ce dernier est original et n'a pas été publié ou soumis ailleurs.

Le texte original doit être écrit en français ou en anglais pour être accepté. Vous pouvez certainement écrire à la rédaction. Les textes généraux et les études doivent contenir au plus 3 500 mots. Les textes soumis à d'autres services de la *Revue* contiennent de 500 à 1 500 mots.

Les auteurs doivent rédiger leur texte conformément aux instructions détaillées disponibles auprès du conseil de rédaction. Voici quelques règles générales de présentation :

- Le texte doit être dactylographié à double interligne sur un seul côté d'une feuille 8,5 po sur 11 po, avec une marge d'au moins un pouce à gauche, à droite, en haut et en bas de la page.
- Ne pas justifier.
- Pour les citations, en inscrire la source dans le corps du texte en indiquant le nom de famille de l'auteur, la date et la page de l'ouvrage cité.
- Les tableaux, les graphiques et les illustrations doivent être pertinents et clairs et doivent être présentés sur une feuille séparée.
- Faire parvenir le texte original en trois exemplaires (quatre pour une étude), son résumé en anglais et en français, la notice biographique et la bibliographie à l'adresse suivante:

CHEJ Editorial Committee
Home Economics Publishing Collective UPEI
Department of Home Economics
University of Prince Edward Island
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3

Si le texte a été écrit à l'aide d'un ordinateur ou d'une machine de traitement de texte et si nous acceptons de le publier, nous vous demanderons de nous en faire parvenir une copie sur disque.

Tous les articles sont lus par les rédacteurs et peuvent être soumis à l'évaluation de pairs ou d'indépendants. Le rédacteur en chef se réserve le droit d'éditer les textes et consultera les auteurs dans la mesure du possible.

Dates limites d'envoi des textes :

15 septembre, pour le numéro de l'hiver
15 décembre, pour le numéro du printemps
1er mars, pour le numéro de l'été
15 juin, pour le numéro de l'automne

Mark your calendar for these upcoming Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, and other events

November 26 - 28
(Edmonton, Alberta)
"Universal Rights & Human Values: A Blueprint for Peace, Justice and Freedom"

Contact: International Human Rights Conference, PO Box 11661, Edmonton, AB T5J 3K8 Tel (403) 453-2638; fax: 403-482-1519; e-mail: hrc@tnc.com Internet: www.tnc.com/hrc

26 - 28 novembre
(Edmonton, Alberta)
« Les droits universels et les valeurs humaines : un plan d'action pour la paix, la justice et la liberté »

Contacter : Conférence internationale sur les droits de la personne, CP 11661, Edmonton, AB T5J 3K8 Tél : (403) 453-2638; Télec. : 403- 482-1519; Courrier élec. : hrc@tnc.com Internet: www.tnc.com/hrc

10 - 11 décembre
(Hôtel du Parc, Montréal)
« La recherche universitaire et les partenariats »

Contacter : Fédération québécoise des professeures et professeurs d'université, 4446, boul Saint-Laurent, bureau 405, Montréal Tél : (514) 843-5953; Télec. : 514 - 843 -6928

February 21 - 25, 1999
(San Antonio, Texas)
"Aging in the Americas: Frontiers of Research. Policy, and Care" Pan-American Congress on Gerontology

Contact: Dr. Roger McCarter, University of Texas Health Science Center. Fax: 210-567-4410.

March 5 - 7
(Ottawa)
"Canadian Symposium V.: Issues and Directions for Home Economics/Family Studies Education."
Call for papers: deadline 10 December 1998.

Contact: e-mail: aslocum@julian.uwo.ca

March 11 - 14, 1999
(Brussels, Belgium)
Second World Conference on Breast Cancer Advocacy: Influencing Change

Contact: NBCCF, 200 South Broad St., 8th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19102 USA Tel.: (215) 731-1170; fax: 215-731-1174; internet: www.natlbcc.org

May 22 - 25, 1999
(Santa Fe, New Mexico)
"Global Expressions: Costumes, Customs, and Culture"
Costume Society of America Annual Meeting and Symposium

Contact:
http:/www.costume societyamerica.com

June 3 - 5, 1999
(Citadel Hotel and Convention Centre, Ottawa)
Forum '99: The 10th Annual Forum on Physical Activity and Disability
Call for papers: deadline 15 November 1998.

Contact: Active Living Alliance for Canadians with a Disability, 1101 Prince of Wales Drive, Suite 230, Ottawa, ON K2C 3W7; fax: 613-723-1060; e-mail: disability.alliance@activeliving.ca

June 20 - 23, 1999
(University of Montréal, Québec)
"Between Hope and Doubt: New Perspectives and New Strategies for Social Policy"
9th Canadian Social Policy Conference

Contact: Jean Panet-Raymond, École de service social, Université de Montréal, PO Box 6128, Station Centre-Ville, Montréal ,QC H3C 3J7 Tel: 514- 343-6596; fax: 514-343-2493; e-mail: panetraj@esersoc.umontral.ca

June 20 - 23, 1999
(Université de Montréal, Québec)
« Entre l'espoir et le doute : Nouvelles perspectives, nouvelles stratégies pour les politiques sociales »
Neuvième congrès sur les politiques sociales canadiennes

Contacter : Jean Panet-Raymond, École de service social, Université de Montréal, CP 6128, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montréal, QC H3C 3J7 Tél. :(514) 343- 6596; Téléc.: 514-343-2493; Courrier élec.: panetraj@esersoc.umontral.ca

October 15 - 17, 1999
(Sudbury, Ontario)
"Feminist Definitions of Healthy Lifestyles and Caring Communities"
CRIAW Conference
Send proposals before February 28 to CRIAW Paper Selection Committee, c/o Andrea Levan, Thorneloe College, Laurentian University, Sudbury, ON P3E 2C6 Tel: (705) 673-1730; fax: 705-673- 4979

Contact: CRIAW Conference 1999, Sudbury Women's Centre, 324-F Elm Street, Sudbury, ON P3C 1T4 Tel: (705) 673-1916; fax: 705-673-2645/4979; e-mail: swc@cyberbeach.net

15, 16, et 17 octobre, 1999
(Sudbury, Ontario)
« Définitions feministes de la santé et de communautés orientées vers le mieux-être de leurs membres »
La Colloque de l'ICREF

Contacter : Le comité coordonnateur du colloque de l'ICREF, Le Centre des femmes de Sudbury, 324-F, rue Elm, Sudbury, ON P3C 1T4

VOTRE ADRESSE POSTALE A-T-ELLE CHANGÉ ?

Si vous avez changé d'adresse assurez-vous le siège social de l'ACd'EF a fait parvenir votre nouvelle adresse.

Changements d'adresse doivent être envoyés au :

Bureau national de l'ACd'EF
307 - 151, rue Slater
Ottawa ON K1P 5H3
Téléc : (613) 238-8972
Courrier éléc : cheagen@web.net

HAS YOUR POSTAL ADDRESS CHANGED ?

If you have changed your address, please make sure that your new address has been sent to CHEA National Office.

Change of address should be sent to:

Canadian Home Economics Association
307 - 151 Slater Street
Ottawa ON K1P 5H3
fax: 613-238-8972
e-mail: cheagen@web.net

Do you feel passionately about what we should be teaching in home economics classrooms? You're in good company.

Over the past hundred years home economists have engaged in discussion and debate about what should be taught and why. In an *An Education for Women: The Founding of Home Economics Education in Canadian Public Schools,* Linda Peterat and Mary Leah DeZwart present a collection of original writings and speeches by eminent Canadian home economists from the turn of the century until 1990. The reader will discover the sometimes controversial and contradictory, and always interesting, beliefs about the kind of education that is needed for daily family living

Linda Peterat and Mary Leah DeZwart, *An Education for Women: The Founding of Home Economics Education in Canadian Public Schools.* (1995). Charlottetown: The Home Economics Publishing Collective. 276 pages, soft cover ISBN 0-919013-24-4. $25.00 plus $5.00 shipping.

Other titles from the Home Economics Publishing Collective:

Patricia J. Thompson, *Home Economics and Feminism: The Hestian Synthesis* makes the connection between Home Economics thought and Hestia, Greek goddess of the hearth. (1988). 111 pages, softcover. ISBN 0-919013-10-4. **New price,** $8.00 plus $3.00 shipping.

Patricia J. Thompson, *Bringing Feminism Home: Home Economics and the Hestian Connection* offers Dr. Thompson's Hestian vision of a more harmonious, caring, and connected society. (1992). 250 pages, softcover ISBN 0-919013-17-1. **New price,** $12.00 plus $5.00 shipping.

Please send book orders or manuscripts to:

Home Economics Publishing Collective UPEI
Department of Family and Nutritional Sciences
University of Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, C1A 4P3
Fax: 902-628-4367. Phone: 902-566-0620

Order now to ensure availability. Quantities are limited.

Call for Papers

CHEJ welcomes research and general articles. These are normally submitted to a peer review process. *CHEJ* also publishes regular departments, such as Reader Forum (letters to the Editor), and Book Reviews, as well as other features. Manuscripts are accepted for consideration in either English or French and are published in the language in which they are received. Anyone, whether or not a member of CHEA/ACd'EF, may submit a manuscript. Submissions from authors outside Canada will be considered if they are suitable and relevant.

Submission deadlines:

Winter	September 15
Spring	December 15
Summer	March 1
Fall	June 15

Note: Submission by the deadline date does not necessarily mean publication in the next issue of the Journal. *Publication depends on available space, contributions received, and, in the case of peer-reviewed articles, the progress of the review and revision.*